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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POLICE COMMISSIONER

FOR THE

CITY OF BOSTON

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1932



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER, 154 BERKELEY STREET,
BOSTON, December 1, 1932.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH B. ELY, *Governor*.

YOUR EXCELLENCY.—In accordance with the provisions of chapter 291 of the Acts of 1906, as amended, I have the honor to submit, as Police Commissioner for the City of Boston, the following report for the year ending November 30, 1932.

During the past year extreme economy has been practiced in the Department, both in regard to purchases and personnel, but every effort has been made to further remodel the police force of the city to enable it to deal more effectively with present-day conditions.

At the present time there are one hundred and fifty-seven (157) vacancies in the grade of patrolman below the quota established for the Department in conformity with chapter 291 of the Acts of 1906. The method adopted in this Department of reducing payrolls by not filling vacancies, but using every effort to utilize the man-power available to its fullest extent as well as keeping the morale of the Department up to the highest possible standard, is, in my opinion, sound economy. It is interesting to note that in spite of the reduction in numbers of personnel, the Department during the past year brought to a successful conclusion, so far as its powers go, probably a larger percentage of the serious crimes which occurred than in previous years since the establishment of the Department. This has been possible by the greater interest in their work and the closer co-operation among the members of the Department than had previously existed. It is the purpose of the Commissioner to continue the above policy which was inaugurated in March, 1931, to the fullest extent that conditions in the city warrant.

PUBLIC WELFARE INVESTIGATION.

On July 21, 1932, His Honor the Mayor requested the co-operation of this Department in making a complete investigation of all persons receiving aid from the Public Welfare Department of the City of Boston; the purpose of this investigation being to weed out from the list of persons receiving aid at that time those individuals not legally entitled to city aid and permit of their immediate prosecution. In accordance with this request of the Mayor there was created in the office of the Commissioner a special board consisting of the Superintendent of Police and a Deputy Superintendent who would consider all reports made to it by a special division directly under the charge of the Deputy Superintendent assigned to the Commissioner's board. Members of the Department were instructed to make a thorough and impartial investigation and report on each case sent to them, always bearing in mind that those in needy circumstances through no fault of their own should receive careful consideration and kindness, as well as justice, but that those who were not legally entitled to aid must be detected and suitable action taken to purge the Public Welfare rolls of such individuals. A questionnaire was prepared for the preliminary investigation which was made by the various divisions. When the information requested on the forms was received, it was forwarded to the special board created for consideration. The Commissioner was informed that there were approximately twenty thousand (20,000) cases on the Public Welfare rolls which would be referred to this Department for investigation. On August 4th, the first cases were received from the Public Welfare Department for our investigation. On August 30, 1932, the following report was sent to His Honor the Mayor:

"In compliance with your request of July 21 that the Police Department conduct an investigation for the purpose of weeding out from the list of persons receiving aid from the Public Welfare Department individuals not entitled to the same, in order to speedily purge the Public Welfare rolls of all persons receiving aid to which they are not legally entitled and to permit of the immediate prosecution of such persons, there was at once organized in this Department a special bureau in charge of a Deputy Superintendent to conduct the investigation requested by you, which I understand would include over twenty thousand cases.

"So far, this Department has received only 2,685 names of persons on the Welfare list, although our organization was

created to speedily take care of the preliminary investigation of the entire number of cases. At the present rate of receipt of names from the Welfare Department, it will be about a year before the police have even the names of those now on the Welfare rolls, which you wished to have investigated. It would be especially helpful to this Department to receive all names as soon as possible in order that the preliminary police investigation may be made promptly. This is necessary so that those cases which are apparently deserving may be separated from those requiring further examination and attention. A complete list of all the names on the rolls of the Public Welfare Department is absolutely essential if the police are to properly perform their duty in cooperation with your announced purpose to speedily purge the Public Welfare rolls of all persons receiving aid to which they are not legally entitled.

"The first group of names of recipients of public aid supplied by the Public Welfare Department, numbering 499, was received by the police on August 4. The special bureau on Public Aid Investigation of this Department was immediately instructed to take the first 500 cases received and make a thorough police investigation of each case, analyzing the results by dividing the cases into three groups, namely: 'Possible Worthy', 'Possible Unworthy' and 'Cases Possibly Warranting Prosecution', and submit the same to the Superintendent of Police and myself for consideration. It was thought that this division would be the most helpful to you in determining what policy you would adopt in regard to the Public Aid situation in this city.

"As soon as this analysis and report was made by the special bureau it was decided that before making a report to you it was desirable and necessary to check the 'Possible Unworthy' and 'Possible Prosecution Cases' with the records of the Public Welfare Department. It was soon found that for reasons enumerated later, this would delay any report being made to you for an intolerable time.

"In view of the seriousness of the public aid situation, and in order to make a report to you at this time, the grouping was changed to 'Possible Worthy' and 'Possible Unworthy' cases.

"The analysis of the 500 cases under two headings is as follows:

Possible Worthy	294
Possible Unworthy	206

The latter class includes not only cases which from information obtained by the police warrant further consideration by the Welfare authorities, but also those cases which would appear to justify prosecution against the recipient of aid or some other person concerned in the case, if the irregularities discovered by the police should be found to be accurate on comparison with the records in the Public Welfare Department.

"Under the 294 cases listed as 'Possible Worthy' no discrepancy or question has come to the attention of the police in their preliminary investigation, and unless additional evidence is obtained indicating that further examination should be made, it would appear unnecessary to devote special attention to these cases.

"For this report it was intended to check the police investigation with the records of the Public Welfare Department in all cases originally classed as 'Possible Unworthy' and 'Possible Cases for Prosecution.'

"An effort was made to examine the original applications of the recipients of aid, to check against pay cards, and to compare other records of the Public Welfare Board with the police report where apparent irregularities were found. This work was begun last Thursday, but it is reported to me as progressing very slowly and entirely unsatisfactory to the police. In fact, it has been possible to get only partial information in 25 cases up to Monday morning, whereas at least 100 cases a day should be cleaned up by comparison with the application of the recipient, a fundamental record, simple financial figures and other pertinent data which ought to be readily available. In regard to the request for copies of the pay cards in nine cases, my investigators report that four of the nine cases were returned to them with the pencil notation 'not in file', but no copies of the pay cards as promised were produced in any case for the purposes of the police report. It appears from our inability to acquire simple information that ought to be on file that the Public Welfare office is either unable or unwilling to furnish the police with the records necessary to complete our check within a reasonable length of time. Not until sufficient data can be secured from the Public Welfare office in regard to cases under the heading of 'Possible Unworthy' will it be possible to submit to you a more definite report on the result of the police investigation.

"Herewith is a summary of certain data compiled from the first 500 reports made by the police:

<i>Group 1.</i>	
False addresses	28
Moved	27
Vacant lots, office buildings, stables, garages, etc.	6
Recipient dead	5
Group total	66
<i>Group 2.</i>	
Possible owners of real estate	45
Possible bank accounts	23
Aid from other sources	56
Group total	124

Group 3.

Difference in stated aid and aid received by recipient	26
Inconsistent with basis of disbursements for persons having no dependents	15
(According to formula, should be \$4.00 or less per week.)	
Group total	41
Number of persons with no dependents	24
Residents of Boston only since January 1, 1931	6
Non-residents	2
Telephones	13
Automobiles	9
Refuse to answer questions by investigating officer	3
Total number having court records	101
Aliens	182
Recipients reporting that they have not been visited within the past three months by the Public Welfare Visitors or Assistants	240

Group 1.

False addresses, moved, vacant lots, office buildings, stables, garages, etc., and recipients dead	66
--	----

"In all these cases the police investigators have made diligent search to find the alleged recipient of aid. Before a definite statement can be made to you in regard to these cases the police must secure records from the Public Welfare Department which would either show that a mistake has been made in reporting the case to the police or that there is some other reason for what appears to be a relatively large number of false and fictitious addresses or persons.

Group 2.

Possible owners of real estate, possible bank accounts, aid from other sources	124
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"It is, of course, perfectly evident that these cases require a more careful checking of our reports with those of the Public Welfare Department.

Group 3.

"The 26 cases found by the police where the recipient reported receiving less aid than that stated by the Public Welfare Department must be carefully checked for possible errors. Again, the 15 cases inconsistent with the basis of

disbursements for persons having no dependents, must be carefully checked with the records of the Public Welfare Department.

"The 6 cases of residents of Boston only since January 1, 1931, non-residents of the City of Boston and those refusing to answer questions by investigating officers should be carefully considered as to whether their aid should be continued.

"The total number of persons having court records is listed as 101. These records include various crimes for which penalties were inflicted, from fines, one month in jail to State Prison terms. A complete list of these cases with the criminal record of the recipient will be furnished, as it would appear that this information is necessary and should be of importance to those responsible for the granting of public aid.

"It will be noted that of the 500 cases receiving public aid, 182 were aliens, or nearly 40 per cent of the entire number of cases under consideration. This involves such an important matter of public policy as to how far citizens should be taxed to support aliens that I am transmitting this information to you for consideration without comment.

"You will also note that in 240 cases, or almost 50 per cent of the cases considered, our officers report that the recipients state that they have not been visited within the past three months, and in some cases not for two years, by a representative of the Public Welfare Department.

"Not until sufficient data is secured from the Public Welfare Department in regard to the cases under the heading 'Possible Unworthy' will it be possible for the Police Department to submit to you a more definite report of its police investigation. I felt, however, that you would be interested in receiving this report of the progress which is being made by the police and the problems encountered. I am inclosing herewith a list of the names and addresses of the recipients in this group of 500 classified under the headings of 'Possible Worthy' and 'Possible Unworthy', marked Exhibits 'A' and 'B' respectively."

On September 19, 1932, a supplementary report to that of August 30, 1932, was sent to His Honor the Mayor, as follows:

"This report is supplementary to one made to you dated August 30, 1932, in regard to the investigation being made by the Police Department at your request for the purpose of weeding out from the list of persons receiving aid from the Public Welfare Department individuals not entitled to the same and permit of the prosecution of those receiving aid illegally.

"Your action at the conference in your office on August 31 designating Nathan A. Heller, Esquire, a member of the Overseers, as your representative with whom the police should deal, has resulted in a substantial improvement in the matter of furnishing records of the Public Welfare Department to the

police. Mr. Heller has responded promptly to all calls made upon him, and the police appreciate his assistance. Reports of responsible senior police officials show that the delay in supplying, and the inability to furnish, records on the part of the Public Welfare Department are due entirely to conditions existing in that office and should not reflect upon the efforts of Mr. Heller.

"Taking the 500 cases on which a preliminary report was made on August 30, no records could be obtained from the Public Welfare Office in 17 cases, and in many cases only an incomplete record was supplied to the police. However, as there are over 20,000 welfare cases to be examined by the police, no good purpose would be served by further delay until these missing records can be produced. Therefore, this report is made from the information at hand. Police investigation and examination discloses that facts in 76 cases warrant the conclusion that there exists a *prima facie* case for criminal prosecution under charges of larceny, conspiracy, or perjury. In 70 cases it appears that the provisions of the 'Destitute Parent Law' could be invoked. Due to the fact that some cases are included in both groups the total number of individual cases involved amounts to 126. To illustrate cases coming under these two classifications, there are quoted below five examples:

Police Report.

"This man 'X' has been dead 8 years. His son, —, has been receiving the money. Captain reports that 'X' has been dead for 8 years and his son, —, has been drawing aid on his father's card since June, 1931, and stated that the Welfare Department gave him permission to do this. There is one boarder and a nephew, and son receiving \$7.00 per week welfare aid. While son was being questioned, one of the friends in the house told him in a foreign language (which was understood by the police officer) not to tell the officer anything about the boarder.

Public Welfare.

Original application made by "X" January 18, 1922. Did not contain an affidavit. Second application June 23, 1931, in name of "X" (dead) and wife contained an affidavit signed by son, although his name does not appear on the body of the application. Third application made October 6, 1931, in name of wife is blank and affidavit is not signed. Visitor's report on June 25, 1931, states that husband died about 6 years ago leaving 1 child, son, about 35 years of age. Visitor's report on October 14, 1931, son still out of work. Reapplies for aid and given \$8.00 cash and work card.

There is no record of any individual application made by son at any time. Notation on Visitor's report on outside page states that "X" reapplied on July 23, 1931, and again on

October 6, 1931, and also that case was reopened October 14, 1931. Pay card states aid given from October 14, 1931. Police report states that "X" is dead 6 years. Card still has name of "X" and money being paid to son in his deceased father's name. Amount on police report states \$7.00. Pay card says \$8.00 for 23 weeks, \$13.00 for 2 weeks, and \$7.00 for 9 weeks. There is no mention made on any record received that "X" ever received \$13.00 a week, and no mention in amount of reductions of aid. Affidavit made in name of wife, but signed by son. Date of application January 18, 1922, June 3, 1931 and October 6, 1931. Visitor's report incomplete. Last report March 13, 1932.

Conclusion.

The "X" of record has been dead about 8 years. During the past 2 years his son has been receiving aid under his father's name. Apparently this must have been done with the knowledge of the Public Welfare Board. No application was ever made by the son. By whose authority and orders is he receiving this money? Pay card also states that during the month of November, 1931, a quarter of ton of coal was given to "X" and during the months of January, February and March, a half a ton was given each month. No question of prosecution on son. Serious question of conspiracy on part of some individual other than son. Query on the amount of money that has been paid in view of the fact that card sent to the police stated \$7.00. Pay card has \$8.00 for 23 weeks, and \$13.00 for 2 weeks. Public Welfare Records in very poor condition in this case. Affidavits signed improperly.

Note.

Check up on the record of son. Further investigation should be made as to who at the Public Welfare paid this money and where son received his money. Note that second application was made on June 23, 1931, in the name of "X" who is dead, and the affidavit was signed by the son. It is further interesting if the application made on June 23, 1931, could be further looked at as to the answers made on the various questions in the application. It should also be noted that Visitor's report on June 25, 1931, states that husband died about 6 years ago. Apparently there must have been collusion somewhere. It should be also noted that no application was made by son at any time. Look up name of Visitor who reported on June 25, 1931, and on October 14, 1931. It should also be noted that the Visitor stated that "X" reapplied on July 23, 1931, on October 6, 1931, and the case was reopened on October 14, 1931. Does this mean the dead man? Apparently it must be, because no original application or reapapplication can be found according to our officer's report.

Police Report.

"X" recipient alien. Lived in Boston 7 years. Pays no rent because he owns house. Children: Daughter 11; son 4; son 2; son 7 months. Claims dependents, wife and 4 children. Income of \$12.00 a month from flat rented in house he owns. Has brother, ——. "X" states he works 3 days a week for Welfare Board, 1 day a week reports to Overseers of Public Welfare, another day he collects his money and hasn't any time to look for work. Last visit Public Welfare, January, 1932. Owns three-family eleven-room wooden frame building at — Street, ——. Received aid eight months, \$12.00 a week for seven weeks, \$11.00 a week since.

Public Welfare.

No affidavit. Date of application February 1, 1924. Re-application December 17, 1931. Visitor's report shows last visit was made December 18, 1931. Visitor recommends \$12.00 in cash. Pay cards show man receiving \$12.00 weekly from December 24, 1931, to June 10, 1932, when it was reduced to \$11.00 a week. Visitor's report made on December 18, 1931, stated that the house has been vacant for 13 months except for occupancy "X" recipient who owns the three-family house. Police report states that he is receiving \$12.00 a month for rent.

Conclusion.

Note the fact that recipient owns three-family house, lives in the house and receives \$12.00 a month rent. Note the fact that recipient states he has not time to look for work due to the fact that he works 3 days a week for the Welfare, 1 day reports to the Overseers of the Public Welfare, and another day has to collect his money. Note the fact that the last visit was made on December 18, 1931, and at this time the statement was made that the house was vacant and now it is occupied and the recipient receiving a rental. Possible prosecution. No affidavit. Alien, living in Boston 7 years.

Police Report.

States that "X" recipient does not live at — Street.

Public Welfare.

Records incomplete; no affidavit. Date of application January 23, 1931; aid started May 23, 1932, at \$11.00, decreased to \$10.00 on June 14, 1932. Last payment of \$10.00 on August 30, 1932. Last report of Visitor August 24, 1932. Records show man resided at — Street, Everett, until about May 15, 1932. Made application and was receiving aid in Everett up to May 15, 1932, when he moved to Boston giving address — Street. Receiving aid of \$11.00 per week cash beginning May 23, 1932. The application in this case contains only

one fold and apparently has been made on recent date. No check is made on brother or sister, real estate, banks or insurance on Records of Public Welfare. Visitor's report states —, Street. No affidavit.

Conclusion.

Note fact that the man is not living at — Street, address given on card sent to police by Welfare Board. Note the fact that record at the Public Welfare shows that recipient lived in Everett until May 15, 1932, and received aid in Everett up to that date, then moved to Boston giving address — Street and received aid eight times after moving to Boston of \$11.00 a week. Note the fact that the last payment was made on August 30, 1932, after police investigation had commenced. No record of why payment was stopped. Note the fact of no visit in May, 1932, to ascertain whether recipient lived at — Street. Note the fact of condition of application. Note the fact of no check made on brothers or sisters, real estate, banks or insurance. Note recipient made application in Boston before moving from Everett. Did Visitor visit — Street? Possibility of court action.

Police Report.

"X" recipient states children: Son 22; earnings \$30.00 weekly. Son 16; son 14; son 12; son 6. Dependents, wife and four children. Purchased goods on installments in October, 1931. Cost \$102.00. Pays at the rate of \$8.00 a month. Still owes \$40.00. Mother, —, lives in Belmont. Brother, —, lives in Revere, owns house and receiving welfare from Revere. Sister, —, husband works for telephone company. Sister, —, Waverly, owns house; sister, —, owns house. Last visit by Public Welfare Investigator two months ago. Recipient states he owns house jointly with son, —, also states that mother, brother and two sisters own houses. States that he has \$4.35 in — Savings Bank. Does not know whether rest of family has any savings. Received aid since December, 1931. First at \$8.00 a week and \$3.00 grocery order; now \$7.00 a week and \$3.00 grocery order. States his son, —, owns an automobile. Captain calls attention to fact that recipient owned house by himself up to October, 1931, when his son, —, took a half interest in the house.

Public Welfare.

Application filed November 12, 1931. Aid started December, 1931; \$8.00 a week, \$3.00 grocery order; aid cut to \$7.00 a week and \$3.00 grocery order, June 14, 1932. Difference in the spelling of last name. Police records show he had \$4.35 in savings bank on August 15, 1932. Visitor's report made August 31, 1932, states he had no account in

the savings bank. Police report states he has no other income from any source. Welfare Records show that he is getting \$58.00 a month from house which he owns. In 1923, record of the Welfare Department shows he paid \$2,300 down on purchase of \$8,000 house and Visitor reports family badly in need.

Conclusion.

Possible action under Destitute Parent Law, and contributions from blood relatives. Note the discrepancies in the fact that on August 15, 1932, recipient stated to police that he had \$4.35 in the savings bank and Visitor's report of August 31, 1932, states that he has no account with said bank. Note fact that in police report recipient stated he had no income from any source, whereas Welfare report shows he is getting \$58.00 a month from the house he owns. Note fact that son acquired half interest in house less than a month before application for aid was made.

Note.

Possibility of prosecution.

Police Report.

"X" recipient alien. Living in Boston 32 years. Children: Son 38; son 33; son 22; son 21; daughter 18; son 16. Claims dependents, wife. Brother, —, earns \$24.00 a week. Last visit Public Welfare two weeks prior to August 13, 1932. Son, —, owns three-family house and automobile; son, —, owns automobile; brother, —, owns house and automobile. Receiving aid since January, 1931, first \$14.00, then \$12.00, now \$11.00 per week. Commanding officer states that one son owns property where recipient is living and that the father has a radio in his home.

Public Welfare.

Recipient stated to police on August 13, 1932, son — owns house and automobile; son — owns an automobile; brother — owns house and automobile. Recipient states in his application January 19, 1931, that neither he nor any member of his family owns real estate. Visitor's report September 7, 1932, states recipient has six children; one 38, one 33, one 22, one 21, one 18 and one 16. Also states recipient's niece has an automobile which is owned by recipient. According to Visitor's report of September 7, 1932, son — working during all this time. No record of any sons reporting to work yard until September 6, 1932. No affidavit.

Conclusion.

Note fact that one son owns property where recipient resides, also owns automobile. Another son owns an automobile. Note fact that according to Visitor's report of September 7, 1932, applicant owns an automobile and that another son is

working. Note fact that from police report son owns house and automobile and another son owns an automobile. Brother owns house and automobile. In this family there are three members owning automobiles and two members owning houses. Possible action under Destitute Parent Law and possible action for brother to contribute. Note fact that recipient stated in his application January 19, 1931, that no one in his family owned real estate. Possible prosecution. No affidavit. Alien, living in Boston 32 years.

"The police investigation shows 216 cases where the recipient of aid has relatives who may come within the classes contained in the 'Kindred Law' of those liable to be called upon for the support of their poor relatives. In the 216 cases there are many examples which indicate ability for such support and no indication that the Public Welfare Board has made any effort to investigate the ability of those who by consanguinity may be called upon for such support.

"The foregoing cases where the facts show a *prima facie* case for criminal prosecution, or where the information obtained by the police indicates that action may be taken to relieve the city, at least in part, of the payment of aid total 278 out of the 500 cases, some of the cases coming under more than one classification."

"At the conference on August 31 in your office you did not appear particularly interested in the number of recipients who were aliens or those who had court records. Of course, I agree with you that these persons and their families should not be allowed to starve, but one of the first things a police investigation determines is whether or not the person under investigation is a citizen and the kind of a court record he may have. It appears that 180 of the 500 cases are aliens and in 167 cases the recipients have court records. If the percentage of aliens holds throughout the entire 20,000 or more cases, the support of destitute aliens is a problem of great public importance. In the case of the alien, he usually does not maintain nor does he expect to live on the same standard of living as our citizens, and what would be a starvation allowance to an American family may be a luxury income to a destitute alien. This is, I appreciate, a matter of policy for those responsible for the disbursement of aid to determine.

"While many of the court records of recipients of aid are of a minor nature, there are a great many others involving such charges as non-support of family, habitual drunkenness, larceny, assaults on wife and children, and felonies, which should have an important bearing on the disbursement of public aid to such recipients. Little good is accomplished by the payment of money to this class of individuals, the families of those with criminal records are in general the persons who should be assisted.

"In these 500 cases the police list 27 cases as 'Owners of real estate', 15 recipients who have 'bank accounts', 9 recipients who are 'owners of automobiles', and 35 non-residents. In three cases recipients refuse to give any information to the police.

"Some of the irregularities encountered by the police in making its investigation are as follows:

Aid not received by applicant	22
Aid not received by recipient	6
No such person	8
False and incorrect addresses	84
Recipient dead	6
Discrepancy in amount of aid reported	133

To what extent inaccurate records of the Public Welfare Department and other reasons account for these discrepancies cannot be stated at this time, but the police, from their training and experience, cannot help regarding such records with suspicion.

"Appreciating that this investigation is directed primarily towards the recipients of aid, the police have not attempted to follow up in the short space of time during which it has been engaged in this work and ascertain the reasons for these discrepancies; nevertheless, the fact that they exist cannot be ignored.

"In further connection with the records of the Public Welfare Department, I am informed that the police were furnished many incomplete reports of cases, such as:

No application	9
Affidavit not signed by applicant	17
No affidavit	203
No recent Visitor's report	190
No record of vote of Overseers	35
No pay cards	6
Incomplete pay cards	40

Possibly all these discrepancies can eventually be explained, but the chaotic condition of the Public Welfare Records offers so great an opportunity for possible fraud that I feel it my duty to call this condition to your attention.

"I have given above the general conditions found by the police in this group of 500 cases in summarized form. I am enclosing herewith a brief summary and analysis of each individual case. These analyses are based on statements made to or reported by the police and records concerning these cases as furnished to the police by the Public Welfare Department. There is on file at Police Headquarters a complete record concerning each of the foregoing cases, and I shall be pleased to permit any one authorized by you to have access to the same.

"You will, no doubt, desire to have particular attention given to the 76 cases where the facts warrant the conclusion

that there exists a *prima facie* case for criminal prosecution under charges of larceny, conspiracy or perjury, and to those 70 cases where the provisions of the 'Destitute Parent Law' may be invoked. Further, a fertile field which should yield financial savings to the city are the 216 cases where the so-called 'Kindred Law' may be used to compel persons to contribute to the support of their poor relatives. The Overseers of Public Welfare are authorized by law to institute legal proceedings in the various cases referred to above.

"It is significant to note that PAYMENT HAS BEEN STOPPED in 45 or nearly 10 per cent of these 500 cases since the police investigation commenced; this fact was not considered in making the foregoing analysis.

"This police investigation is directed towards the recipients of public aid rather than the Public Welfare Department. During the past six weeks the police have exercised great forbearance and patience, particularly in dealing with the Welfare Department. Incomplete and inaccurate records, as furnished the police by the Welfare office, have seriously delayed the progress of this investigation. The time consumed in investigating these 500 cases indicates that unless more rapid progress is made in examining the Welfare Department records in the large number of remaining cases, the city will not receive until two years the full benefit of the savings made possible by this police investigation. For the police investigation to proceed with reasonable speed the records of the Public Welfare Department must be straightened out. Therefore, I respectfully suggest that there be a new registration of all recipients of aid as soon as possible, and that each applicant's case be examined by different visitors than those who had previously passed on the case before being determined finally by the Overseers. Further, that the application, examination and accounting records be kept in a modern, business-like manner. This suggestion seems to me to be the most practical method of cleaning up an intolerable condition in a speedy and effective manner."

On October 3, 1932, the department transmitted to His Honor the Mayor, a report on the next thousand cases investigated by this department, said report being as follows:

"In your letter of July 21 requesting the Police Department to investigate persons receiving public aid, you request information, first, which will allow the purging of the Public Welfare rolls of those unworthy, and second, information which will permit the prosecution of those obtaining aid illegally. The second proposition immediately raised the question in those cases where prosecution is possible — 'Who shall prosecute, the police or the Overseers of the Public Welfare Department?' In nearly all cases so far reported on, if criminal action is possi-

ble, it would be for larceny, perjury, conspiracy, or action under the 'Destitute Parent Law.' These criminal actions would depend for successful prosecution upon the facts and testimony of the Public Welfare Department and its records, together with what information the police have been able to obtain. Not wishing to take precipitate action, particularly without the opportunity to discuss this matter with you, but desiring to find out as soon as possible, what the attitude of the Welfare Department would be if the police attempted to prosecute, I cited in my second report to you five typical cases. The public answers of the Overseers and their counsel in these five cases make it clear that if the police had taken the cases into court they could not have maintained their charges due to the testimony of the Public Welfare Department, which had not disclosed to the police the alleged additional facts as given in their public statements. Therefore, if the police had attempted to take court action they would have been left in a trap and would have been made to look ridiculous and held up to public contempt; this, of course, I cannot conscientiously allow. Irrespective of the public statements made in regard to the police report, I am informed that aid has been discontinued in 83 out of the 500 cases, or nearly 17 per cent, included in my report to you on September 19.

"I am transmitting herewith police reports in 1,000 cases which included the preliminary report in 200 cases in which it is stated that aid has been discontinued by the Welfare Department. From the information obtained by the police and that furnished by the Welfare office in the remaining 800 cases there are 176 cases, which in the opinion of the police, warrant consideration for legal action by the Overseers of the Public Welfare.

"This group includes cases which from the records furnished to the police by the Public Welfare Department and information secured by the police, indicate deception in securing aid by recipients. If the Overseers are of the opinion that they have not been criminally deceived and they are satisfied with the terms and conditions under which the recipient receives aid, no matter what the records may show then he could not be prosecuted criminally with any expectation of success. Furthermore, Sections 29 and 31 of chapter 117 of the General Laws dealing with the power and duties of the Overseers states :

SECTION 29. Whoever knowingly and wilfully makes any false written representations to the Overseers, to their agent or to the Department of Public Welfare or its agents, for the purpose of causing any person to be supported in whole or in part as a pauper by a town or by the commonwealth, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than one year.

SECTION 31. In actions and prosecutions founded on the preceding sections, the Overseers of any town or any person appointed by a writing under their hands shall appear and prosecute or defend the same in behalf of such town.

Thus, it is evident that the law authorizes the Overseers of Public Welfare, who disburse the aid for the city and determine the conditions under which it is granted, to appear in court and prosecute persons not legally entitled to such aid.

“This group also includes cases which come under the provisions of the ‘Destitute Parent Law,’ namely:

SECTION 20. Any person, over twenty-one, who, being possessed of sufficient means, unreasonably neglects or refuses to provide for the support and maintenance of his parent, whether father or mother, residing in the commonwealth, when such parent through misfortune and without fault of his own is destitute of means of sustenance and unable by reason of old age, infirmity or illness to support and maintain himself, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. No such neglect or refusal shall be deemed unreasonable as to a child who shall not during his minority have been reasonably supported by such parent, if such parent was charged with the duty so to do, nor as to a child, who, being one of two or more children, has made proper and reasonable contribution toward the support of such parent.

SECTION 21. Proceedings under the preceding section shall be begun, if in the superior court, in the county in which is situated the place where the defendant or the parent lives, and, if begun in a district court, in the court having such place within its judicial district. Complaints in district courts under the preceding section may be made by any such parent, by any child of such parent, by the Overseers of the Poor of the town where such parent has a settlement, or by any other public relief officer.

SECTION 22. Before trial, with the consent of the defendant, or after entry of a plea of guilty or *nolo contendere*, or after conviction, the court may make for the benefit of such destitute parent orders similar to those provided in section five; and the practice established by the first ten sections of this chapter shall, so far as applicable, apply to proceedings under this and the two preceding sections.

"There are two courses of procedure open to the Welfare authorities. The Overseers may request interested parties to attend a conference and by the exercise of moral suasion the Public Welfare authorities may bring about an arrangement whereby the working children of the parent receiving aid make regular contributions, within their means, for the support of their parent, in this way cutting down if not eliminating the payment of public aid. In cases where the children neglect or refuse to co-operate with the Overseers, then the provisions of Chapter 273 of the General Laws, quoted above, may be invoked.

"It would probably be necessary in only a few cases to invoke the provisions of this law and have the case adjudicated by the court. I am making this statement, not from theory, but from my own personal experience while I was at the State House in which the efficacy of moral suasion as a practical measure of administration was demonstrated in thousands of cases yearly. It would be a simple matter for the Corporation Counsel, the legal advisor of the Overseers, to bring action in such cases as the Welfare authorities are unable, by the exercise of moral suasion, to reach a satisfactory solution.

"To illustrate certain cases coming under the foregoing classification, there are summarized below five examples:

Recipient applied for aid in December, 1930. Family consists of man, wife and two sons, ages 17 and 15 years. Records at the Welfare Department disclose the fact that in July, 1931, the recipient received three \$15 payments, one \$14 payment and from July, 1931, to November 27, 1931, \$13.00 cash weekly with \$5.00 cash extra in November. From December 31, 1931, to June 10, 1932, the recipient received \$13 weekly with two allotments of fuel. Pay card shows that from June 18, 1932, to September 17, 1932, \$12.00 weekly was paid, although records at Public Welfare dated August 3, 1932, state "recipient and wife working."

The police investigation discloses the fact that wife of recipient has been employed under an assumed name from January, 1931, and her earnings during this period to September 20, 1932, were \$831.13.

The recipient's wife has been employed and received substantial wages while her husband received aid from the city. This is a clear case of deceit in order to obtain unearned money from the city.

Recipient began to receive aid in 1926 at \$12 a week; discontinued at various times and then granted again. In January, 1932, he received \$40.00, February, 1932, he received \$30.00, April, 1932, he received \$12.00, May, 1932, he received \$48.00, June, 1932, he received \$57.00, July, 1932, he received \$44.00, and in August, 1932, he received \$55.00. In September, 1932, up to the 19th of the month he had received \$22.00.

The police investigation discloses the fact that this man has worked while receiving aid. The recipient is a longshoreman and has worked as recently as September 29 and 30 of 1932, for which two days he received \$10.20. His employers stated that if recipient would remain sober they would employ him continuously enabling him to support his family. Recipient has, apparently, no desire to work, and is an habitual drunkard, and as long as he is given money which allows him to buy liquor, he will not work and support his family.

Recipient has been receiving \$14.00 a week aid from June 20, 1932, until August 24, 1932, according to the records at the Public Welfare Department. On September 19 the records of the Public Welfare did not show whether or not the case was still open after August 24.

The police investigation discloses the fact that the recipient had on deposit in a bank \$345.00 which was withdrawn on June 30, 1932, ten days after receiving the first aid payment from the city. No action to prosecute or recover money paid has been taken by the Overseers of Public Welfare.

Recipient is 57 years old and has three sons, 31, 26 and 24 years old, respectively, one daughter 29 years old, and one son 17. Receiving aid from the Welfare since July 1, 1932, at \$10.00 a week.

Records at Welfare office carry this case under the name of both the husband and wife, two cards being sent to the police, but apparently these cards include only one case.

The Commanding Officer of the station in which this family resides states that the family is large enough and old enough, in his opinion, to contribute to their parents' support. No record has been furnished the police by the Welfare that any attempt, as yet, has been made to compel the adult children to contribute to the support of their parents in this case.

Recipient, 55 years old, lives with his wife. He has four children, ages 35, 33, 30 and 28, two living at home. He has been receiving \$10.00 weekly from the Public Welfare Department.

Police investigations disclose the fact that one of his sons is a practising attorney and another son is employed by an insurance company. No effort has been made by the Overseers of Public Welfare to ascertain whether action could be brought in this case under the "Destitute Parent Law" against any of the sons.

"In addition to the foregoing definite provisions of law, Chapter 117, General Laws, Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, provides that certain kindred of poor persons shall be bound

to support such persons in proportion to their ability, and it further provides that a justice of the superior court sitting in equity may assess and apportion upon such kindred as it finds of sufficient ability such amount as he considers reasonable towards the support of the relatives of such kindred. I am calling to your attention 309 cases of the 800 mentioned above where either moral suasion or the provisions of this law may be exercised. Similar to the procedure mentioned above under the 'Destitute Parent Law,' the so-called kindred law offers a splendid opportunity to cut down, if not eliminate, the payment of aid in many cases. It will be noted that the institution of action under the so-called 'Kindred Law' and the 'Destitute Parent Law' rests either with the city or with the Overseers. Under such conditions the danger of creating friction and dissension among families is minimized and, in fact, as I see it, these laws provide the Overseers with a weapon by which families can be more closely united, and made to be self-supporting, which is a fundamental American principle.

"In 200 cases a brief summary of the police report is given with the notation that aid was discontinued according to advices received from the Public Welfare Department. There are several hundred other such cases which will be sent to you as soon as they are put in proper form. Whether or not the activities of the police had any influence in bringing about a discontinuance of aid in these cases I do not know, but I thought it would be helpful and of interest to you to have the information so far collected by the police in these cases, as it may be possible that some of them require further action by the Welfare authorities. In this connection no provision has been made to notify the police if aid is recommenced, as the Welfare records show that aid may be discontinued for a short while and then, without even making a new application to explain the facts confronting the applicant, aid is recommenced on an old application. It should be borne in mind that the police report on these cases in which aid has been discontinued by the Public Welfare is limited, but I believe it would be unnecessary effort, in view of the number of cases involved, to attempt to make a further investigation of the so-called 'closed cases' when such notification is received from the Public Welfare Department.

"Herewith is a summary of certain data compiled from these 800 cases referred to above:

Aliens	229
Aid from other sources	109
Bank accounts	12
Court records	477
Owners of automobile	15
Owners of real estate	33
Refused to furnish information to police, ...	1

"The foregoing information is included with the police report of each case for such consideration as may be deemed necessary. In regard to the criminal records, many are of a minor nature, although some recipients of aid have serious criminal records, while others have acquired criminal records during the period that they have been receiving aid. Knowledge of the type of criminal record of the recipient ought to be of practical value to the welfare authorities in determining who should handle the money awarded to needy families, thus preventing the waste of public money by habitual drunkards and incompetent persons.

"Some of the irregularities encountered by the police in making its investigation of these 800 cases are listed below:

Aid not received by applicant	35
Aid not received by recipient	8
Affidavit not signed by applicant	18
False and incorrect address	64
No application	12
No recent Visitor's report	361
No record of vote of Overseers	48
No affidavit	304

"Possibly the Overseers of Public Welfare may be able eventually to explain all these discrepancies in regard to the records, but I regard the existence of such a condition of so much importance that I feel it my duty to call it to your attention. I also desire to reiterate that the police, from their training and experience, cannot help regarding such incomplete and inaccurate records with suspicion.

"To give you a general picture of the present status of the activities of the police in regard to welfare, the following summary is submitted:

Cases sent to police by Welfare Department since August 5	9,876
At station house for preliminary investigation	3,462
At Headquarters in Special Bureau on Public Aid Matters	4,207
Discontinued according to the Welfare Department	707
Reported on to the Mayor	1,500

"When the cards are received from the Public Welfare Department a form is sent to the station house where the recipient resides with instructions that certain information be obtained and reported to Headquarters. At Headquarters a selected group of officers examine each report and check it with the records furnished by the Welfare office.

"At the present time arrangements have been made with the Welfare authorities to check 600 cases weekly, although

this figure has not yet been reached. To prevent the accumulation of cases at Headquarters, it will be necessary to double the number checked each week and this matter is receiving the consideration of your representative, Mr. Heller, with whom I have taken it up. I appreciate the difficulties confronting Mr. Heller, but I am hopeful that it will be possible to speed up the checking of records at the Welfare office.

"Altogether nearly 25,000 cases are, as I understand, to be referred to the police. Furthermore, you specifically request speedy action; therefore, the plans of the police were made to make a preliminary report promptly of all cases with a view of ascertaining first those cases of recipients receiving aid which merit particular investigation and attention.

"Inasmuch as reasonable progress by the police and the accomplishment of satisfactory results are largely dependent upon clear, complete and adequate records, being readily available for examination, this report and previous reports of the Police Department have dealt primarily with the chaotic conditions of records found to exist at the Welfare office. Furthermore, whatever the policy may be in regard to granting of aid, whether it is liberal or conservative, I believe you will agree with me that adequate records must be maintained. I submit for your consideration that the most effective measure of weeding out those persons not entitled to aid is a rigid requirement that suitable records be established and maintained in each and every case. This requirement offers the greatest opportunity to assist in accomplishing in a speedy manner the purpose expressed in your letter of July 21, in regard to welfare matters."

This report together with previous report covered a total of 1,500 Public Welfare cases with detailed information for the Mayor's consideration. On October 7, 1932, His Honor the Mayor requested the Police Commissioner to discontinue forthwith the investigation of Public Welfare cases by the Police Department.

COMMUNICATION SYSTEM.

Further investigation of the Police Signal System in use in this city, begun in 1930, discovered so little co-ordination as well as so much worn out and obsolete equipment, that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was requested to make a study of the present system and what was needed to make a proper communication system for this department. As a result of this request a contract was executed between this department and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under which a thorough study was made not only of the Police

Signal System of this city but in other cities to decide what a Police Department should have in the way of a communication system to meet present day conditions. This service was rendered at cost by the Institute as a contribution to the City of Boston. On May 26, 1932, the report of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with its recommendations was submitted to the Police Commissioner. The report in brief stated that a communication system sufficient to properly meet the needs of the city must be able to perform the following principal functions:

1. Provide for any communication between the public and the police.
2. Provide for receiving emergency calls by calling a signal telephone number.
3. Provide that accurate records be made of all alarms both at general headquarters and also at the division headquarters concerned.
4. Provide for communication between the patrolmen and their senior officers.
5. Provide for communication between the Police Department of the City of Boston and the departments of the neighboring municipalities.
6. Provide for communication from general headquarters to patrolling automobiles and harbor police boats.
7. All of the above shall be rapid, reliable, accurate, secret and simple in execution.

This report went into great detail in regard to cost and specifications of the equipment recommended and, so far as we know, is the first report made by a scientific institution on what a modern police communication system should contain and how it should function. This report was transmitted to His Honor the Mayor on June 14 with the following letter:

"In further reference to the Orders of the Honorable City Council relative to the use of the radio in the Boston Police Department, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report dated May 26, 1932, from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This report covers the status and needs of the communication system of the Boston Police Department. It will be noted that the work was done at cost by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a public service to the City of Boston.

"The importance of an efficient and up-to-date communication system for the proper functioning of the police cannot be overstated. When I became Police Commissioner I devoted special study to the signal system

of the Department. It was obsolete and of little or no help in enabling the force to act quickly and in unison and of no value to the public directly in need of police service. Some important changes and improvements have already been made, but recognizing the necessity for having a complete and modern communication system for the Department, it was deemed necessary to have competent expert advice which has been received from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"The comprehensive report of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, after careful study and investigation designs a model police communication system for the City of Boston. I accept the recommendations and submit them to you and the Honorable City Council for your consideration. I also request that the necessary funds be made available to carry out the changes and improvements recommended in this report."

The Police Commissioner was informed by His Honor the Mayor on June 14, as follows:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of communication and report of investigation conducted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology relative to the installation of a system of radio communication and the completion of the blinker system of transmission of information from police stations to officers on routes.

"I have been most pleased to this day refer the same to the City Council, but am frank to say that I know of no way in which the money can be provided this year for the installation as recommended."

During the past year Divisions 6 and 16 were completely equipped with the Hayes Signal System which allows citizens to sound a police alarm from each patrol box and provides for the control of members of the Department who are on street duty and may be needed for emergencies. The completion of these two divisions makes a total of five divisions now equipped in this manner which is part of the system recommended by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in their report on the Police Communication System.

BUREAU OF RECORDS.

The Bureau of Records was established October 17, 1931, and that part of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation known as the Criminal Identification Division was merged with the Bureau of Records.

Further changes were made during this year to simplify the keeping of police records as well as making the records of the department uniform in all its branches. For example, a new system of arrest records at police divisions and Headquarters was inaugurated. This not only simplifies the clerical work at station houses, but provides uniformity in keeping these

fundamental records. A new loose-leaf form of Arrest and Summons book was designed and installed as well as a new form for reporting and filing of arrests. As a result of these changes many books and reports formerly kept with great labor and expense by the Department were consolidated into a new simple, much more available form.

The efficiency of this division has been greatly increased by the installation of complete and thoroughly modern criminal identification equipment.

To the rectigraph, fingerprint cameras, copying and enlarging cameras, view cameras and photo-record machine which were in use in the Identification Division were added this year: one additional Folmer Graflex camera, one Folmer laboratory stand for copying purposes, fluorescent screens for photography without the use of a camera, and one photographing machine to be used principally to establish and build up the one fingerprint system of classifying and filing. This machine will enable us to go into our standard fingerprint files and take out for temporary use any and all standard ten fingerprint cards that we deem desirable and photograph each fingerprint thereon separately on a sensitized 3 by 5 card appropriate for filing. It is our intention to go back five years in our main file and select the fingerprints of subjects who have been arrested for crime in the commission of which fingerprints might be left at the scene of crime and all such subjects which are brought to us for fingerprinting in the future will be fingerprinted in the regular manner and also single fingerprinted and these single fingerprints, as well as those reproduced by photography will be classified and filed in their proper division in the one fingerprint file. With the aid of this machine, the work can proceed much more rapidly than by any other method thereby quickly building up the single fingerprint file and at the same time maintaining our standard file with the maximum efficiency because of the fact that this machine is so fast in its action, the standard print is out of its proper classification division but a very few minutes.

The single fingerprint file has great potential value in making identifications of persons committing crime. Heretofore, single fingerprints or two or three, as it might be, taken at the scene of crimes, were valuable only for comparison with the ten fingerprints of the suspect whether the suspect's prints were then in our files or would be taken at the time he was

brought in on suspicion of the said crime. There was no method or system for filing latent prints taken at scenes of crimes up to the time of the origination of the one fingerprint system by Chief Inspector Battley of the Fingerprint Division of Scotland Yard, England. It is announced by the English authorities that 123 positive identifications were made by the one fingerprint system during the past year.

It is the Battley system of single fingerprint classification that is being installed in the Bureau of Records. This does not, in any way, weaken the standard system of filing prints, but it is a very valuable addition thereto.

By using the fluorescent screens, any printed matter may be reproduced without the aid of camera. It is a valuable aid in disclosing forgeries on documents. It may be used to photograph any part of the printed matter of any book. As an illustration, if there is a register entry in a hotel or an item in any particular book in the Public Library or any other place to which we would have access but which we could not obtain to bring to the Bureau of Records for the purpose of photographing, the fluorescent screens can be used by merely covering the screens and the hands with a closely woven cloth, getting the negative result, protecting it by means provided and returning same to the Bureau of Records and developing it.

The Folmer Graflex revolving back camera recently added to the equipment makes the total three in the Bureau of Records which seems to be a sufficient number to cover all demands made upon the Bureau of Records for outside photography within the size. Besides the Folmer Graflex cameras there is a 5 by 8 camera, and an 8 by 10 camera. All the varying sizes can be enlarged with our enlarging apparatus to a 16 by 20 size.

The rectigraph is a photograph machine very fast in its action and enables the operator to turn out in the course of a day a very large number of photographs if operated to the maximum. As an illustration, in the American Legion week, this machine turned out well over 7,000 photographs in two days at an approximate cost, labor, materials, etc., of about \$65. I am advised by commercial photographers it would probably take three weeks at a cost of at least \$3,000.

The laboratory stand added to the equipment this year is a valuable addition and enables enlarging to be done quickly and of a fine grade of work. The Holophane lighting unit

recently installed for group photography will meet all demands made upon it as to sufficient amount and proper diffusion of light for good photography.

Photograph films of varying sizes are filed in proper order in files adaptable to the purpose, the enlarged photographs, 16 by 20 inches, being filed in a filing cabinet especially built to accommodate this size. These enlarged views are principally the scenes of homicides, hit-and-run accidents, suspicious fires and are highly valuable for court purposes. Many commendations have been received because of the value of these photographs particularly in arson cases, the jury being unable to plainly determine the conditions of the burned premises and a very decided effect is obtained by their introduction and exhibition in court. This same effect on juries obtains in homicides and hit-and-run cases. The photographic unit of the Bureau of Records is, to-day, one of the finest equipped in the entire country. Upon the installation of the one fingerprint equipment, no fingerprint system in the country can excel that in this department.

The ballistic unit, with the addition of certain pieces of apparatus now purchased and to be delivered before the first of the new year will be as fully equipped a unit for ballistics as exists in the country with a fully competent ballisticians in charge thereof.

Ballistics being inseparable from photography in many important essentials, it is plain that the Bureau of Records is amply equipped in every way to properly undertake any ballistics problem which presents itself.

The files in this office contain records of all arrests and assignments made at the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, also records of all arrests throughout the department where the offences are of sufficient seriousness to require fingerprints and photographs. Also on file in this office are reports of all felonies committed within the city and all reports of the investigation of those felonies.

In the Identification Division, records are kept of all persons committed to the Massachusetts State Prison, Massachusetts Reformatory and the Reformatory Prison for women, including their fingerprints and photographs, also the records of all inmates of Suffolk County House of Correction and their fingerprints.

In addition to the foregoing, the files contain many thousands of photographs, fingerprints, correspondence, records, clippings, and histories of criminals arrested or wanted in various parts of the United States and foreign countries.

The main index file was thoroughly modernized by alphabetical arrangement during the past year and much of the obsolete index matter removed so that, with the additions to this file made in the course of the past year, there are now approximately 360,000 persons recorded in the files of this bureau.

During the year 37,720 circulars containing photographs and fingerprints of persons wanted in this city for various crimes were drafted and mailed from this office to every city and town in the United States with a population of 5,000 or more, State Bureaus of Identification, all Army and Navy Recruiting Stations, United States Immigration offices and Customs Stations and to a number of the larger cities in foreign countries.

Photographs of criminals arrested by the Boston Police and photographs received from other sources are now filed in segregated cabinets and are constantly being added to. Photographs received from outside departments are placed in the foreign segregated file and those taken by this department are placed in the local segregated file. The photographs of the criminals are segregated into four distinct sections, namely, white, negro, yellow and gypsy. Each of these groups is subdivided according to sex and they are also classified under the heading of the crime in which they specialize.

The Identification Division has rendered efficient and beneficial service to officers of other police departments in exhibiting photographs of criminals in the segregated and main files to victims of robberies, confidence games, pickpockets, etc., and in many instances, important identifications have been made. Valuable assistance has also been rendered to government officials of the following branches: Post Office Department, Treasury Department, Secret Service Department, Department of Justice and Prohibition Department. Similar services have also been rendered to railroad and express companies.

The fingerprint system has practically eliminated the Bertillon system as a means of criminal identification. During the year the identity of hundreds of criminals was established through the fingerprint files in this division, for this and other

departments. Among the most important of these identifications were those of persons wanted for murder and robbery while armed.

Members of this division visited the scenes of homicides, burglaries, robberies, suspicious fires and other crimes and, in many instances, secured photographs of fingerprints of the persons who committed these crimes, and in a number of cases took photographs of the scenes where crimes were committed. The figures and other data submitted as a part of this report show a decided increase in the volume of work done in this unit in the past year.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

This table gives a brief outline of the more important accomplishments of the criminal identification unit of the Bureau of Records. The table refers to the number of individuals photographed and fingerprinted, also the number of prints or copies prepared.

Identifications of criminals arrested locally	1,846
Identifications of criminals arrested elsewhere	690
Scenes of crimes photographed	363
Circulars sent out by identification unit	37,720

Photograph File:

Number on file November 30, 1931	131,113
Made and filed during the year	3,137
Received from other authorities and filed	2,468
Number on file November 30, 1932	136,718

Fingerprint File:

Number on file November 30, 1931	85,719
Taken and filed during the year	3,137
Received from other authorities and filed	3,345
Number on file November 30, 1932	92,201

Photographs sent to:

State Bureau of Identification	3,137
Other cities and states	2,145

Fingerprints sent to:

Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice	3,137
State Bureau of Identification	3,285
Other cities and states	1,974

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Number of scenes of crime visited	1,072
Number of scenes of crime photographed, large camera	363
Number of exposures, large camera	1,567
Number of prints, large camera	2,178

Number of enlargements:

16 by 20 inches	461
11 by 14 inches	1,875
8 by 10 inches	305

Miscellaneous Department Photography:

Films	6,423
Prints made from same	8,610
Number of rectigraph photographs	19,674
Number of photographs of police officers	14
Number of civilian employees photographed	7
Number of negatives of criminals	3,752
Number of prints made from same	23,474
Number of fingerprints investigations (latent)	714
Number of finger print investigations, positive	436
Number of latent fingerprints photographed and developed	1,458
Number of prints made for modernizing photograph files	10,500

Fingerprints taken other than criminals:

Police officers	14
Special police officers	247
Taxi drivers	1,454
Civilians	7

MISSING PERSONS.

The missing persons file is now part of the Bureau of Records. The following table shows the number of persons lost or run-away during the year 1932:

In Boston, Mass., total number reported	1,271
Total number found, restored to friends, relatives, etc.	1,175
Total number still missing	96

Age and Sex of Such Persons.

	MISSING.		FOUND.		STILL MISSING.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years,	335	74	327	70	8	4
Over 15 years, under 21 years,	240	223	220	194	20	29
Over 21 years,	274	125	248	116	26	9
Totals .	849	422	795	380	54	42

Of the 96 persons who still stand on the records as missing, no doubt many will be located in time as the greater part of the 96 persons were reported missing at a comparatively recent date.

I am submitting herewith, also, a table of persons reported missing from cities and towns outside of Boston, the total number of which is 1,283. By a careful checkup with reporting agencies, the records show the number found is 421 and the total number reported as still missing is 862. Of the 421 persons reported found, the missing persons' unit was active in assisting in locating them.

Age and Sex of Such Persons.

	MISSING.		FOUND.		STILL MISSING.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years,	233	61	77	27	156	34
Over 15 years, under 21 years,	346	225	104	89	242	136
Over 21 years,	318	100	86	38	232	62
Totals	897	386	267	154	630	232

The missing persons' unit also handled approximately 1,231 pieces of correspondence during the year 1932 other than cases appearing on the tables. These were requests for assistance wherein the police could not take any active part and the correspondents were so informed promptly and courteously.

WARRANT FILE.

The warrant file for the entire Police Department is now kept in the Bureau of Records. A list of all warrants issued or received by the Department is sent out each day on the manifold and every officer in the Department receives this list. Twenty-four hours after the issuance of the warrant, if an arrest has not been made, a card provided for the station houses is forwarded to the Bureau of Records with all the data pertaining to the warrant and case. These cards are filed alphabetically so that instantaneously it can be told if a warrant exists in the Department for any person that may be named.

Upon service of the warrant, another card goes forward to the Bureau of Records with the necessary information of service. All warrants received from outside departments are cleared through the Warrant Department of the Bureau of Records. All correspondence pertaining to the movement of warrants outside of the city proper is carried on through the Bureau of Records.

Under the rules of the Department, immediately upon registering of an arrest in the station, if it is upon a warrant, either for the Boston Police Department or another police department, or if it is without a warrant and in the judgment of the officer in command it is sufficiently serious in its nature, he immediately notifies the warrant unit, reporting the arrest. This applies to every hour of the day and night. The files are immediately searched and if it appears that there is a warrant for the arrested person in any other jurisdiction, the officer in command of the arresting division is immediately notified, given full particulars, and the police division in Boston or outside jurisdiction is immediately notified that the person is under arrest.

The line-up for the entire Police Department is held at the Bureau of Records. When a line-up is to be held, all divisions in the Department are notified to bring forward witnesses, also Metropolitan Boston is notified by teletype. A record of all that transpires at the line-up is taken by the Bureau of Records' stenographer and there have been a great number of identifications made during the past year. This procedure has resulted in much closer co-operation between the various police departments, particularly in Metropolitan Boston. When identifications are made, not only in cases within our Department, but in cases concerning other jurisdictions, the stenographer types all information pertaining to that case and many times our stenographer is called into other jurisdictions with his notes.

Our fingerprint men are often called upon to testify both in our courts and courts of other jurisdictions when identifications are made in our files through fingerprints, also where identifications have been made through latent prints. The photographers of the Bureau of Records are called principally before the courts of this city, but on the occasions where connections are made with latent prints for outside cities, the photographer who enlarges the prints by photography for the

purpose of charting them for presentation as evidence in court is also summoned into court to enable the photographs to be properly introduced.

There have been several occasions in the past where, when chiefs of police of outside towns and cities have asked for the service of a fingerprint man and camera in consequence of crime committed in their jurisdiction, we have co-operated by sending a fingerprint man properly equipped to survey the scene of crime and reproduce any prints that may be there.

The Bureau of Records obtained from the Massachusetts Probation Commission during the period in which we conducted investigation of public aid cases a total of approximately 6,900 records of individuals, which records were transcribed from the photographs furnished by the Probation Commissioner on to our yellow record forms.

POLICE SCHOOL.

The school was established for the purpose of increasing the knowledge and efficiency of members of the Department and was opened officially on November 16, 1931, finishing its first term on March 24, 1932. The operation of this school was placed under the control of an administrative board consisting of three deputy superintendents. All patrolmen with the exception of those who had reached the age of sixty years or were excused by the administrative board for sufficient reason were compelled to attend sessions of the school on other time than that required for the performance of police duty. Four sessions of the school were held each day on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week. Each officer attending school was furnished with a copy of the day's lecture and ten questions to answer in writing. During the first term of this school two hundred and ten sessions were held and a total of 1,898 patrolmen attended. Instruction was given in fifteen different subjects, such as court procedure, discipline and deportment, report writing, arrests, narcotic drugs, care and use of department equipment, etc. Special instruction was also given to officers of rank on different subjects, such as arrests, care of department equipment and the proper use of the Bureau of Records. This year the administrative board was enlarged to seven members, consisting of two deputy superintendents and five captains. Lectures and instruction are given by a much larger number of officers than in the preceding

year, as this is believed to be desirable in improving the knowledge of the officers giving the instruction. The second term of the police school was opened on November 28, 1932, and will cover subjects additional to those taught last year. It will also provide different courses of instruction for officers of the rank of sergeant.

PROSECUTION FOR NUISANCES.

The method for the suppression and control of vice by equity process established in 1930 has been continued and found to be effective as in the past.

TRAFFIC.

For many years the regulation of traffic and the enforcement of traffic regulations were practically centered in two traffic divisions which covered only part of the city. The men attached to these divisions had little or no opportunity to engage in or improve themselves in general police work and while they were young and active members of the department were not given the opportunity to become thoroughly trained in general police work, nor was the regulation of traffic in the city uniformly handled, as one of the traffic division headquarters was located in the Back Bay and one in the business section of the city. This organization led many commanding officers to believe that they had no responsibility in regard to the enforcement of traffic regulations, nor the regulation of traffic in their divisions.

On September 23, 1932, the two traffic divisions were abolished and the duties performed hitherto by these divisions were placed upon the various divisions, making clear to the division commanders that the responsibility for traffic control and safety of the public using the highways was an essential and important part of their duties and should be carried on in the same manner as all other police functions.

The duties of the Bureau of Traffic were changed, the force in that bureau being increased and the duty of inspection of traffic in the entire city placed upon it. The method in brief being that the Bureau of Traffic through its well trained traffic officers will take suitable action to remedy promptly any deficiencies or lack of attention that may be found to exist in any division, reporting the same to the Superintendent of Police.

There was also established in the Bureau of Traffic a traffic school for the instruction of officers engaged in whole or in part on traffic work. Altogether this change has made a supervising and co-ordinating agency to study and regulate traffic matters throughout the city so far as they affect the Police Department.

The conditions that prevailed in the previous year with reference to the enforcement of traffic rules and regulations have not been remedied. The traffic rules and regulations are promulgated by the Boston Traffic Commission and it is the duty of the police to enforce such rules. The Bureau of Traffic reports on the matter of enforcement during 1932 that some 90,103 tags were placed upon motor vehicles for various violations of the traffic rules and regulations as compared with 89,291 tags placed upon motor vehicles during 1931. Of this number 62,846 tags were turned in by the operators and 27,257 tags were not turned in. Of the tags turned in, 9,154 were presented to the courts for prosecution. In reference to the tags that were not turned in, the names of 6,386 owners of cars tagged were submitted to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Until the latter part of 1931 prosecution was successfully made in the lower courts against owners of vehicles which had been tagged and the tag not returned. An adverse decision of the Superior Court in November of 1931 stopped this procedure. A new regulation to meet this situation was enacted by the Boston Traffic Commission and became effective December 14, 1931, providing for the prosecution of the registered owner of a vehicle which was found parked in violation of the traffic regulations. This failed to allow successful prosecution as the courts refused to grant summonses. Apparently, the justices of the courts were of the opinion that this regulation as enacted would not permit the prosecution of registered owners of motor vehicles. Another obstacle encountered was that the justices of the Central Municipal Court refused to grant summonses against operators of motor vehicles which were tagged unless the officers had either seen the defendant park the car, or drive it away, or had an admission from him that he had left the car at the location where it was tagged. This required the presence in court of the tagging officer and the desk officer who received the tag when it was turned in at the station.

Until a proper and legal regulation is promulgated by the

Boston Traffic Commission, the enforcement of the traffic rules and regulations by the police will continue to be seriously hampered.

During the past year over one million persons were handled to and from the many baseball, football games and political events, particularly during the presidential campaign, without a person being injured or property damage of an appreciable extent.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES AND STANDS.

For the two years operating under the provisions of chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930, which became effective February 1, 1931, the new rules and regulations relative to hackney carriages and stands established on February 1, 1931, by the Police Commissioner have worked out very well.

The system of issuing tags to drivers for violations of rules has continued to show good results. During the past year 3,743 tags were issued to taxicab drivers for various violations. One thousand, seven hundred and twenty-nine suspensions ranging from one to thirty days, according to the offense, and 24 revocations were made, the remainder being reprimanded and warned and a record filed for future reference. This system of discipline has continued to result in relieving the courts of many minor cases which would tend to congest their dockets. Any driver, in accordance with the hackney rules, who is dissatisfied with the findings of the Bureau of Traffic may appeal to the Commissioner, and during the past year an appeal was taken in less than half a dozen cases. There still continues to be a minimum of crime among the 3,846 drivers who have been licensed by the Police Commissioner.

At present there are 164 locations for special stands as compared with 161 locations during the past year, and 299 locations of public stands with a capacity of 749 cabs as compared with 299 locations with a capacity of 745 cabs during the preceding year. The total licensed hackney carriages at present are 2,034 as compared with 2,461 in the previous year. During the year there were approximately 200 taxi stands, both special and public, that were established, removed or relocated in the interest of public necessity and convenience.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT.

The central office of the Property Clerk which was formerly located at Division 2 on Milk Street was moved to Head-

quarters on November 29, 1931, and this has proven of material advantage in the conduct of this branch of the Department's business.

A new style overcoat has been adopted to replace the long overcoat, winter riding coat, wagon and boat reefer, and traffic reefer. This coat will be used for all purposes, eliminating the necessity of providing some of the members of the force with two styles of garment, and will save the City of Boston a considerable sum of money.

Careful consideration has been given to the care of the firearms of the Department, and all are in excellent condition. The revolvers carried by the men have been regularly inspected and repairs made where required. The value of this inspection has been shown by the decreasing number of major repairs this year over last.

There are now 20 horses in the Department, two of which were purchased during the year.

The Department has traded 47 automobiles and purchased during the year 16 additional automobiles, and there are now 175 motor vehicles in the Department, divided into the following types:

- 9 Utility wagons.
- 1 Auto ambulance.
- 20 Combination auto patrols and ambulances (patrol wagons).
- 90 Automobiles, including sedans, trucks, coupe and tow wagon.
- 2 Motor prison vans.
- 53 Motorcycles.

The lost and found branch of the Department has been active during the year as shown by the following schedule:

Articles on hand December 1, 1931	1,509	
Articles received during the year	1,141	
Total		2,650
Disposed of:		
To owners, through efforts of the Property Clerk's		
Office	209	
To owners in response to advertisements	23	
Worthless or junk	540	
Sold at public auction	681	
Perishable articles destroyed, being decayed or unfit for use	18	
Number of packages, containing money, paid to the Chief Clerk	128	
Total number of articles disposed of	1,599	
Total number of articles on hand December 1, 1932		1,051

The method of obtaining written proposals on bids for the larger quantities of supplies and materials used by the Department, as well as for repairs to Department property, labor and materials, which was put into general operation last year, has been continued and this competitive bidding has proven most satisfactory and resulted in much saving of money for the City of Boston.

The Superintendent of Police Buildings, who was placed in charge of all buildings under the control of the Police Department last year, and who is in charge of general repairs and needed alterations, has maintained all police buildings in a proper condition.

PERSONNEL.

The members of the Police Force in the past year have conducted themselves on the whole with tact, alertness, ability and courage. Not a single member on any occasion has hesitated to risk his life either in apprehending criminals or rendering assistance to the sick and injured. During the year ending November 30, 1932, the strength of the uniform force showed a decline, numbering 2,289 officers at the end of the year as compared to 2,380 officers on December 1, 1931. Other employees remained practically unchanged. On November 30 of this year there was a total of 2,454 persons on the roll of the Police Department.

Division Commanders have made a number of reports through the Superintendent recommending that certain officers of their respective divisions be commended in General Orders for meritorious work in the apprehension of law violators or for saving lives. The Commissioner, during the past year, commended in General Orders 1 deputy superintendent, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 lieutenant-inspector, 40 sergeants, and 190 patrolmen.

The practice of giving Department Medals of Honor and the annual Walter Scott Medal for Valor was resumed in December of 1930. The Superintendent and Deputy Superintendents acting as a Board of Merit reviewed the meritorious and courageous acts performed by members of the force in 1929 and recommended the following officers for special recognition due to acts performed during that year:

Walter Scott Medal for Valor.—Patrolman James J. McGowan, now of Division 5.

Department Medals of Honor.—Patrolman James J. McGowan, now of Division 5, Sergeant Frank E. Gilman, now of Division 16, and Patrolman Archibald N. Rintoul, now of Division 5.

The medals were presented at the annual ball of the Boston Police Relief Association held in January, 1931.

On the evening of January 12, 1932, the medals for 1930 and 1931 were awarded at the annual ball of the Boston Police Relief Association, and the following officers were selected for 1930 and 1931 to receive the Walter Scott Medals for Valor and the Department Medals of Honor:

Walter Scott Medal for Valor for 1930 and Department Medal of Honor.—Patrolman Owen F. Donovan, Division 2.

Department Medals of Honor.—Sergeant John P. J. Maune, now of Division 11, Patrolman John J. Falvey, formerly of Division 10, and Patrolman Lewis S. Morrissey, Division 10.

Walter Scott Medal for Valor for 1931 and Department Medal of Honor.—Patrolman Chester A. Guilford, now of Division 16.

Department Medals of Honor.—Patrolman Edward W. Crickard, Division 2, Patrolman Daniel L. Donahue, Division 5, Patrolman Robert C. White, Division 8, and Patrolman Edward F. Harrington, Division 13.

On January 11, 1933, at the annual ball of the Boston Police Relief Association it is contemplated awarding the medals for 1932 and the following officers have been selected for that year to receive the Walter Scott Medal for Valor and the Department Medals of Honor:

For 1932.

The Walter Scott Medal for Valor and the Department Medal of Honor.

Patrolman Elmer R. Ogston, Division 4.

The Department Medal of Honor.

Patrolman Frederick V. Perry, Division 10.

Patrolman Herbert J. Langlois, Division 10.

Patrolman Cyril Montgomery, Division 15.

Patrolman Joseph Gilleo, Division 1.

Patrolman Leo V. Devlin, Division 9.

Patrolman William B. Boyden, Division 10.

In 1932, 3,032 days were lost by officers of the Department by reason of injuries received while on duty, affecting 222 officers.

During the year 42 patrolmen have been punished for violation of Police Rules and Regulations by either suspension with loss of pay during term of suspension, extra duty, reprimands or the placing of complaints against them on file; 3 cases against patrolmen were continued for final disposition.

One sergeant and 6 patrolmen after hearing, were discharged from the service; 4 patrolmen resigned while charges against them were pending and complaints against 2 sergeants and 5 patrolmen were dismissed after hearing.

On December 1, 1931, Sergeant John P. M. Wolfe of Traffic Division 20, died as a result of injuries sustained while in the performance of duty. His widow was rendered all possible aid in presenting her case to the Mayor and the City Council, wherein jurisdiction lies in the matter of providing allowances for the support of dependents of officers killed or who have died from injuries received while in the performance of duty.

EXPENDITURES.

During the twelve months period ending November 30, 1932, the total expenses of the Boston Police Department amounted to \$6,044,329.59. This included the pay of the police and employees, pensions, supplies, expense of listing (the annual enrollment on April 1 of all persons 20 years of age or over). In the corresponding period for 1931 the expenditures totaled \$6,173,296.24. The decrease of \$128,966.65 was due in a substantial part to the fact that vacancies in the grade of patrolman were not filled in 1932, and less was expended for police equipment.

There was, however, an increase in the amount paid for pensions, due to the large number added to the police pension roll.

In the latter part of this report the financial statement shows the expenditures of the Department in detail.

RECEIPTS.

In the past police year ending November 30, 1932, receipts totaled \$85,369.58, as compared to \$98,858.25 in the previous year, and this decrease of \$13,488.67 in receipts is largely due to the fact that less has been received for miscellaneous licenses and from the sale of condemned, lost, stolen and abandoned property.

ARRESTS.

For the twelve months ending November 30, 1932, as compared with the same period ending with November 30, 1931, a brief comparison of the number of cases reported and arrests for major offences may be of interest and is submitted below:

	YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1931.		YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1932.	
	Cases Reported.	Arrests.	Cases Reported.	Arrests.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.				
Murder	10	8	13	21
Manslaughter	98	100	75	86
Rape (including attempts)	62	68	99	110
Robbery (including attempts) . . .	350	284	558	384
Aggravated assault	124	123	184	151
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.				
Burglary, breaking and entering (including attempts)	1,464	536	1,926	731
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.				
Auto thefts (including attempts) . .	5,402	343	4,898	339
Larceny (including attempts) . . .	5,440	2,767	5,867	2,573
OFFENCES AGAINST THE LIQUOR LAW.				
Liquor law, violation of (State) . .	3,739	2,899	1,842	1,842
Drunkenness	36,620	36,113	34,372	34,372
OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.				
Auto, operating under the influence of liquor (first offence)	614	608	556	556
Auto, operating under the influence of liquor (second offence)	42	42	43	43
Totals	53,965	43,891	50,433	41,208

The balance of the arrests consisted largely of so-called minor offences, such as traffic violations, violation of city ordinances, gaming, and miscellaneous offences. Total arrests for the year amounted to 82,001 of which 76,631 were males and 5,370 were females. This total compares to 92,131 for the preceding year.

In connection with the arrests record it is exceedingly interesting to note that 21,245 persons or 25.90 per cent of the total arrests during the past year were of persons residing outside the city limits of Boston. This shows clearly the extent to which Boston is called upon to perform police work for non-residents.

The Police Commissioner has attempted to find out what percentage of arrests in other cities is of nonresidents. This percentage is so small in other cities that statistics are not kept of this class of arrests; therefore, it should be borne in mind in making comparisons of Boston with other cities, either of the cost of policing or of criminal statistics, that 25.90 per cent of the arrests in Boston is of nonresidents, whereas other cities have but a negligible percentage of arrests of nonresidents.

UNIFORM CRIME RECORD REPORTING.

This Department during the past year has continued its efforts of co-operation in furnishing returns to the National Division of Identification and Information of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., of the following serious offences:

1. Felonious homicide:
 - (a) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.
 - (b) Manslaughter by negligence.
2. Rape.
3. Robbery.
4. Aggravated assault.
5. Burglary — breaking or entering.
6. Larceny.
 - (a) \$50 and over in value.
 - (b) Under \$50 in value.
7. Auto theft.

A summary of the returns to the Federal authorities on these offences is to be found in the table immediately preceding, under the heading of "Arrests."

CONCLUSIONS.

The large number of commendatory letters which have been received from the public during the past year expressing appreciation of the service rendered by members of the Department show that the Department has gained the confidence of the public.

During the past year a senior officer of this Department visited all the courts in our jurisdiction and talked with the members of the judiciary, including the clerk of each court, inquiring as to the appearance of the officers, their methods and manner of testifying, making out of complaints, tardiness, and whether or not there were any faults in general and if there were any recommendations that they could make to aid in obtaining greater assistance to the courts by the police. The judges and the clerks were unanimous in stating that they had no complaints to make and that the officers were conducting their cases in a very efficient manner and that there had been a marked improvement in the handling of court cases during the past year.

The following suggestions are presented for your consideration:

It would be very helpful to the police if they were empowered with the authority to arrest without a warrant drivers who operate motor vehicles while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

The Registrar of Motor Vehicles should be empowered with authority to revoke registrations and licenses of all persons convicted of felonies, and such licenses or registrations should not be reissued to them except on approval of the police.

The police should have the authority to destroy all property seized without warrants where the owners are unknown if such property has been used for illegitimate purposes.

The law in reference to lost or abandoned property coming into the possession of the police should be amended by not requiring the police to sell the lost or abandoned property by auction in cases where the property is of nominal value.

The activities of the Department are reported upon in greater detail in the following sections of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. HULTMAN,
Police Commissioner for the City of Boston.

THE DEPARTMENT.

The Police Department is at present constituted as follows:

POLICE COMMISSIONER.	1
SECRETARY.	2
LEGAL ADVISOR.	2
CHIEF CLERK.	1

THE POLICE FORCE.

Superintendent	1	Sergeants	175
Deputy Superintendents	2	Patrolmen	2,016
Captains	22		—
Lieutenants	60	Total	2,289
Lieutenant-Inspectors	13		

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Director	1	Painter	1
Signalmen	6	Telephone Operators	3
Operator and Repairman	1		—
Linemen	7	Total	20
Chauffeur	1		

EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Property Clerk	1	Laborer	1
Clerks	33	Matrons	9
Stenographers	9	Mechanic	1
Chauffeurs	2	Repairmen	3
Cleaners	14	Steamfitter	1
Elevator Operators	5	Superintendent of Build- ings	1
Engineers on Police Steamers	2	Superintendent of Repair Shop	1
Firemen, Marine	8	Tailor	1
Firemen, Stationary	6		—
Hostlers	10	Total	141
Janitors	33		

RECAPITULATION.

Police Commissioner	1
Secretary, Legal Advisor and Chief Clerk	3
Police Force	2,289
Signal Service	20
Employees	141
	—
Grand Total	2,454

DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGES.

The distribution of the Police Force is shown by Table I. During the year 1 patrolman was reinstated; 1 sergeant and 6 patrolmen were discharged; 6 patrolmen resigned (4 while charges were pending); 24 patrolmen were promoted; 1 deputy superintendent, 9 captains, 8 lieutenants, 4 lieutenant-inspectors, 10 sergeants and 35 patrolmen were retired on pensions; 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants and 6 patrolmen died. (See Tables III, IV, V.)

CIVILIAN CHANGES.

Thomas S. Gill, Acting Chief Clerk, was appointed and designated as Chief Clerk of the Department; effective as of March 3, 1932.

Timothy A. J. Hayes, Provisional Director of the Police Signal Service, was appointed and designated as Director of that Unit; effective as of April 28, 1932.

POLICE OFFICERS INJURED WHILE ON DUTY.

The following statement shows the number of police officers attached to the various divisions and units who were injured while on duty during the past year, the number of duties lost by them and the number of duties lost by police officers during the past year who were injured previous to December 1, 1931.

HOW INJURED.	Number of Men Injured in Year Ending Nov. 30, 1932.	Number of Duties Lost by Such Men.	Number of Duties Lost this Year by Men on Account of Injuries Received Previous to Dec. 1, 1931.
In arresting prisoners .	51	670	462
In pursuing criminals .	31	506	214
By cars and other vehicles	59	1,505	887
Various other causes .	81	351	390
Totals	222	3,032	1,953

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Arrests.

The total number of arrests, counting each arrest as that of a separate person, was 82,001 as against 92,131 the preceding year, being a decrease of 10,130. The percentage of decrease and increase was as follows:

	Per Cent.
Offences against the person	Increase 9.63
Offences against property committed with violence	Increase 36.38
Offences against property committed without violence	Decrease 2.90
Malicious offences against property	Increase 35.92
Forgery and offences against the currency	Decrease 21.37
Offences against the license laws	Decrease 27.59
Offences against chastity, morality, etc.	Decrease 5.76
Offences not included in the foregoing	Decrease 17.95

There were 14,729 persons arrested on warrants and 46,847 without warrants; 20,425 persons were summoned by the court; 54,572 persons were prosecuted; 26,383 were released by probation officers or discharged at station houses, and 1,046 were delivered to outside authorities. The number of males arrested was 76,631; of females, 5,370; of foreigners, 18,540, or approximately 22.60 per cent; of minors, 9,891. Of the total number arrested 21,245, or 25.90 per cent, were non-residents. (See Tables X, XI.)

The average amount of fines imposed by the courts for the five years from 1928 to 1932, inclusive, was \$385,007.22; in 1932 it was \$209,730, or \$175,277.22 less than the average.

The average number of days' attendance at court was 54,289; in 1932 it was 48,751, or 5,538 less than the average.

The average amount of witness fees earned was \$15,442.99; in 1932 it was \$17,254.45, or \$1,811.46 more than the average. (See Table XIII.)

DRUNKENNESS.

In the arrests for drunkenness the average per day was 94. There were 1,741 less persons arrested than in 1931, a decrease of 4.82 per cent; 16.97 per cent of the arrested persons were non-residents and 31.16 per cent of foreign birth. (See Table XI.)

The number of arrests for all offences for the year was 82,001, being a decrease of 10,130 over last year, and 9,094 less than the average for the past five years. There were 34,372 persons arrested for drunkenness, being 1,741 less than last year and 1,069 less than the average for the past five years. Of the arrests for drunkenness this year, there was a decrease of 5.21 per cent in males and an increase of 5.73 per cent in females from last year. (See Tables XI, XIII.)

Of the total number of arrests for the year, 82,001, 466 were for violation of city ordinances; that is to say that one arrest in 175 was for such offence or .56 per cent.

Fifty-eight and thirty-six hundredths per cent of the persons taken into custody were between the ages of twenty and forty. (See Table XII.)

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

United States	63,461	Denmark	73
Ireland	5,767	Turkey	62
British Provinces.	3,123	South America	28
Italy	2,788	Australia	42
Russia	2,075	Holland	30
Poland	833	Belgium	15
Sweden	593	Albania	1
China	133	Switzerland	7
England	372	Mexico	3
Scotland	375	Africa	1
Greece	332	East Indies	6
Lithuania	582	Hungary	13
Portugal	214	Japan	14
Norway	198	Roumania	11
Germany	208	Wales	2
Finland	128	Asia	24
Syria	156	Arabia	6
Armenia	74	Philippine Islands	3
Austria	65	Porto Rico	1
Spain	45	Unknown	1
France	63		
West Indies	73	Total	82,001

The number of persons punished by fine was 16,554 and the fines amounted to \$209,730. (See Table XIII.)

One hundred and eighty-nine persons were committed to the State Prison, 2,591 to the House of Correction, 36 to the Women's Prison, 239 to the Reformatory Prison, 2,385 to other institutions, and 1 to the Bridgewater State Criminal Asylum.

The total years of imprisonment were 2 life, 3,184 years 5 months (555 sentences indefinite); the total number of days' attendance at court by officers was 48,751, and the witness fees earned by them amounted to \$17,254.45.

The value of property taken from prisoners and lodgers was \$151,724.

Seven witnesses were detained at station houses; 888 were accommodated with lodgings, an increase of 376 from last year. There was a decrease of 5.84 per cent in the number of sick and injured persons assisted and a decrease of about 4.94 per cent in the number of lost children cared for.

The average amount of property stolen in the city for the five years from 1928 to 1932, inclusive, was \$1,546,231.94; in 1932 it was \$920,736.60 or \$625,495.34 less than the average. The amount of property stolen which was recovered by the Boston Police was \$602,540.75 as against \$2,117,014.35 last year. (See Table XIII.)

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

This Bureau, which is a central detective agency of the Department, is operated on a scale much larger than heretofore because of a considerable increase in the personnel and additional equipment. It is now operating more efficiently. The Bureau is open during the twenty-four hours subject to call for police service at all times.

The activities of this unit cover such a wide field that a statement of the work of some of its subdivisions may be of interest.

AUTOMOBILE DIVISION.

This division investigates all reports of automobiles reported stolen and is in daily communication with police departments all over the country.

The automobile index contains records of 400,000 automobiles, consisting of cars stolen in Boston, cars stolen in other places, cars reported purchased and sold, cars for which owners are wanted and cars whose operators are wanted for various offences. This index is constantly increasing. Many arrests are made by officers of the Department and the automobile division through information obtained from the index.

All applications for Used Car Dealers' Licenses are investigated by officers of this division. Frequent examinations are made to ascertain if used car dealers are conforming to the conditions of their licenses.

In addition to recovering many stolen automobiles, members of this division during the year identified a number of automobiles which were recovered or found abandoned on police divisions, and have assisted in restoring these vehicles to the owners.

Licenses have been granted since 1919 to individuals, firms and corporations to act as Used Car Dealers of the First, Second and Third Classes.

During the year 225 applications for such licenses were received, 221 of which were granted (5 "without fee") and 4 were rejected.

Of the licenses granted 15 were surrendered voluntarily for cancellation and 24 transferred to new locations. One application for transfer to new location was rejected, 4 licenses were suspended indefinitely and 1 license was suspended for seven days. (See Table XIV.)

Record of All Automobiles Reported Stolen in Boston for the Year Ending November 30, 1932.

MONTH.	Reported Stolen.	Recovered During Month.	Recovered Later.	Not Recovered.
1931.				
December	567	538	21	8
1932.				
January	371	352	15	4
February	276	266	7	3
March	389	367	15	7
April	429	410	13	6
May	438	421	10	7
June	376	366	6	4
July	354	331	14	9
August	372	342	12	18
September	407	379	10	18
October	483	463	7	13
November	439	416	4	19
Totals	4,901	4,651	134	116

Record of Purchases and Sales of Used Cars Reported to this Department for the Year Ending November 30, 1932.

MONTH.	Bought by Dealers.	Sold by Dealers.	Sold by Individuals.
1931.			
December	2,218	1,876	740
1932.			
January	2,549	2,028	869
February	2,305	1,615	498
March	3,087	2,607	928
April	2,596	2,475	1,237
May	3,063	2,748	1,282
June	3,478	2,985	1,144
July	3,732	2,769	1,012
August	3,885	3,080	1,023
September	3,065	2,394	921
October	2,585	1,912	766
November	2,713	1,943	617
Totals	35,276	28,432	11,037

HOMICIDE DIVISION.

This division investigates all deaths by violence and prepares all cases for inquest. It examines and records all reports of accidents and cases of serious injury. Officers attached to this division, with police stenographers, are subject to call at any hour of the day or night. The homicide files contain complete reports of all deaths by violence in Boston, a record of all inquests and a record of all deaths and serious accidents which are reported to the Police Department.

Officers of this division detailed to assist the medical examiners report having investigated 761 cases of death from the following causes:

Abortion	8	Homicide	24
Alcoholism	15	Machinery	1
Asphyxiation	15	Motorcycle	1
Automobiles	122	Natural causes	352
Bleeding (accidental)	1	Poison	4
Burns	13	Railway	16
Coasting	2	Railroad	12
Drowning	39	Stillborn	4
Elevators	6	Suicide	62
Exposure	3	Shooting (accidental)	1
Falls	49	Shot by officer	3
Falling objects	5	Electricity	1
Fright	1		—
Glass, cut by	1	Total	761

Of the total number, the following cases were prosecuted in the courts:

Automobiles	110	Railway	9
Abortion	10	Shot by officer resisting	
Accessory to abortion	9	arrest	1
Manslaughter	8		—
Murder	13	Total	160

The following inquests were held during the year:

Automobiles	118	Homicide	25
Abortion	3	Machinery	1
Alcoholism	1	Motorcycle	1
Asphyxiation	1	Street railway	16
Burns	3	Railroad	12
Coasting	1	Sudden death	3
Elevator	5	Wagon	1
Falls	7		—
Falling object	3	Total	202
Fright	1		

LOST AND STOLEN PROPERTY DIVISION.

A description of all articles reported lost, stolen or found in this city is filed in this division. All of the surrounding cities and towns and many other cities forward lists of property stolen in such places, to be filed. All pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers submit daily reports of all articles pawned or purchased. A comparison of the description of articles lost or stolen and those articles which are pawned or purchased by dealers resulted in the recovery of thousands of dollars of stolen property and the arrest of many thieves. Approximately 150,000 cards were filed in the stolen property index during the year.

In addition, members of this bureau visit pawnshops and second-hand shops daily and inspect property pawned or purchased for the purpose of identifying property which may have been stolen.

GENERAL.

The number of cases reported at this bureau which were investigated during the year is 20,814. There are 55,460 cases reported on the assignment books kept for this purpose, and reports made on these cases are filed away for future reference. Complaints are received from many sources, including cases referred to the bureau by justices of courts and the district attorney, in addition to cases reported direct to the Police Department.

The statistics of the work of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation are included in the statements of the general work of the Department, but as the duties of this bureau are of a special character, the following statement may be of interest.

Number of persons arrested	2,524
Fugitives from justice from other States arrested and delivered to officers from those States	59
Number of cases investigated	20,814
Number of extra duties performed	22,756
Number of cases of homicide, etc.	24
Number of cases of abortion, etc.	25
Number of days spent in court by police officers	3,741
Number of years imprisonment, 396 years, 3 months, 1 life term and 3 indefinite terms.	
Amount of stolen property recovered	\$141,821.48

SPECIAL EVENTS.

The following is a list of the special events transpiring during the year and gives the number of police detailed for duty at each:

1931.	Men.
Dec. 1, Funeral of Patrolman William L. Abbott	59
Dec. 3, Funeral of Sergeant John P. M. Wolfe	33
Dec. 22, Boston <i>Post</i> Santa Claus bundles	11
Dec. 23, Boston <i>Post</i> Santa Claus bundles	11
Dec. 24, Boston <i>Post</i> Santa Claus bundles	11
Dec. 24, Christmas Eve, West End, traffic duty	15
Dec. 24, Christmas Eve, Boston Common	8
Dec. 24, Christmas Eve, Midnight Mass, Cathedral of Holy Cross	8

1931.		Men.
Dec.	31, New Year's Eve, Midnight Mass, Cathedral of Holy Cross	9
Dec.	31, Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common	8
Dec.	31, Special duty on Division 4	51
1932.		
Jan.	3, Commonwealth Pier, deportation of William Murdoch	112
Jan.	4, New City Council organizing	9
Jan.	4, Odd Fellows' building, fire	58
Jan.	12, Mechanics Hall, ball of Boston Police Relief Association	214
Jan.	14, Back Bay Station, arrival of Ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith	40
Jan.	14, Hotel Statler, arrival of Ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith, ...	22
Jan.	15, Laying corner stone, new post office building	24
Jan.	15, Back Bay Station, departure of Ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith	70
Jan.	28, Fire at 137 Beach street	18
Feb.	8, Boston Garden, Boston Firemen's Ball	39
Mar.	17, South Boston, Evacuation Day parade	335
Apr.	9, Cathedral Club road race	40
Apr.	10, International Labor Defence meeting	13
Apr.	19, Marathon race	252
Apr.	19, Patriots' Day celebration	85
Apr.	22, Boston Common, exhibition by Police Riot Company, ...	112
Apr.	26, Details at Presidential Primary	465
Apr.	26, Newspaper bulletin boards	18
Apr.	30, Funeral of Patrolman Patrick McCool	47
May	1, Boston Common, May Day fête	18
May	15, Beer parade	55
May	29, Cemeteries and vicinities	194
May	30, Cemeteries and vicinities, Memorial Day	224
June	3, Parade, Boston School Cadets	375
June	4, Dorchester Day celebration	162
June	4, Boston Common, parade and meeting, Boy Scouts	132
June	5, Police Memorial Sunday exercises	135
June	6, Parade, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company	360
June	11, Brighton, band concert	12
June	14, Flag Day, parade and exercises, Boston Common	16
June	16, Roxbury district, "Night Before," Bunker Hill Day	25
June	16, Charlestown "Night Before," Bunker Hill Day	89
June	17, Roxbury district, Bunker Hill Day	64
June	17, Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day	44
June	18, Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day celebration	61
June	19, Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day parade	272
June	19, Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day concessions	13
June	21, Sharkey-Schmelling fight, New York — bulletin boards	22
June	22, Boston Common, parade and review, 211th Artillery, ...	22
June	23, Boston Common, Masonic celebration	21
June	29, Visit of Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam	109

1932.		Men.
June	29, Braves Field, athletic carnival	59
July	3, Columbus Park, South Boston, concert and bonfire	34
July	4, Columbus Park, South Boston, concert and fireworks, ...	25
July	4, Boston Common, reception to Mayor James M. Curley	143
July	21, Dedication of Frederick W. Bartlett Square, Mattapan, ...	100
July	25, Dedication, boring through East Boston Tunnel	30
July	26, Outdoor broadcast by Mayor James M. Curley, City Hall	40
Aug.	3, Funeral of Patrolman Daniel F. Galvin	60
Aug.	16, Funeral of Lieutenant Patrick J. McAuliffe	60
Aug.	29, Communist meeting, City Hall	50
Aug.	30, Funeral of Sergeant Dennis A. Shea	60
Sept.	1, Parade, Boston Roosevelt Club	125
Sept.	1, Boston Common, Park Department circus	30
Sept.	8, Parade, 101st Infantry Veterans Association, A. E. F., ...	162
Sept.	8, Carnival, 101st Infantry Veterans Association, A. E. F., ...	66
Sept.	9, Carnival, 101st Infantry Veterans Association, A. E. F., ...	66
Sept.	10, Carnival, 101st Infantry Veterans Association, A. E. F., ...	66
Sept.	20, State Primary	2,200
Sept.	23, East Boston Airport, searchlight demonstration	30
Sept.	28, World's Series baseball, bulletin boards	50
Sept.	29, World's Series baseball, bulletin boards	50
Sept.	30, Home-coming reception to Mayor James M. Curley	150
Oct.	1, World's Series baseball, bulletin boards	50
Oct.	1, Harvard-Buffalo football game	70
Oct.	2, World's Series baseball, bulletin boards	50
Oct.	12, Annual dress parade and review of the Boston Police	

Regiment, composed of superior officers, officers of rank and patrolmen. The regiment was divided into three battalions of eight companies each, each battalion in command of a major, so designated. To each battalion was assigned a military band. The regiment included a sergeant and seventeen men mounted on department horses, a colonel commanding, with his adjutant and staff officers from the respective police divisions and units in military company formation, shotgun companies, patrolmen with Thompson sub-machine guns and a motorcycle unit and four emergency patrol wagons, each with two officers.

The regiment was reviewed at a reviewing stand at City Hall by the Honorable James M. Curley, Mayor; at the State House by His Excellency Joseph B. Ely, Governor, and on the Boston Common by the Honorable Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner, who had as guests on the reviewing line, Adjutant-General John H. Agnew and members of the Governor's staff, Army, Navy and Police officials

1932.	Men.
Oct. 15, Harvard-Pennsylvania football game	70
Oct. 22, Harvard-Dartmouth football game	100
Oct. 27, Visit of Ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith	450
Oct. 29, Harvard-Brown football game	75
Oct. 31, Boston Arena, Roosevelt rally	350
Nov. 5, Arrival of West Point Cadets and parade	300
Nov. 8, Details on Presidential and State election day . . .	2,200
Nov. 11, Boston Common, Armistice Day meetings, etc. . . .	25
Nov. 11, Armistice Day parade	285
Nov. 12, Harvard-Holy Cross football game	100
Nov. 13, Funeral of Patrolman Laurence L. Riley	23
Nov. 20, R. H. White Company band and parade	20
Nov. 23, Back Bay Station, arrival of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt	20
Nov. 24, Jordan Marsh Company, Santason parade	116
Nov. 28, City Hall, hunger marchers	11

NOTE.— December 1 to December 8, 1931, inclusive, a total of 561 officers were on duty for that period of the so-called longshoremen's strike, in Divisions 6, 7, 12 and 15.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Abandoned children cared for	3	6	7
Accidents reported	10,099	10,515	14,132
Buildings found open and made secure	3,489	3,011	2,475
Cases investigated	98,049	83,440	55,584
Dangerous buildings reported	14	11	11
Dangerous chimneys reported	7	7	4
Dead bodies recovered	224	294	263
Defective cesspools reported	20	3	12
Defective drains and vaults reported	—	3	5
Defective fire alarms and clocks reported	10	2	4
Defective gas pipes reported	14	2	5
Defective hydrants reported	62	27	59
Defective lamps reported	5,897	5,047	4,758
Defective sewers reported	82	170	26

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—Concluded.

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Defective sidewalks and streets reported .	9,770	5,845	2,265
Defective water pipes reported . . .	65	138	37
Disturbances suppressed	701	370	389
Extra duties performed	35,862	37,276	35,971
Fire alarms given	3,984	4,562	5,661
Fires extinguished	1,113	1,058	1,064
Insane persons taken in charge . . .	354	378	409
Intoxicated persons assisted	22	70	52
Lost children restored	1,789	1,719	1,634
Persons rescued from drowning . . .	26	19	10
Sick and injured persons assisted . .	6,701	7,115	6,699
Stray teams reported and put up . . .	21	21	18
Street obstructions removed	1,842	810	239
Water running to waste reported . . .	495	458	432
Witnesses detained	14	10	7

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS.

For damage to police property there was collected by the City Collector and credited to this Department, \$614.70; turned in and receipted for at the Chief Clerk's office, \$532.25, making a grand total of \$1,146.95, either received by or credited to this Department for such police property damage.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION FROM POLICE JOURNALS.

The officer detailed to impart information from the police journals on file at Headquarters reports services performed as follows:

Number of requests complied with for information from the police journals in regard to accidents and thefts	14,295
Days in court	5

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

The house of detention for women is located in the court house, Somerset street. All the women arrested in the city proper and in the Charlestown, South Boston, Brighton and Roxbury Crossing districts are taken to the house of detention in a van provided for the purpose. They are then held in charge of the matron until the next session of the court before which they are to appear. If sentenced to imprisonment they are returned to the house of detention and from there conveyed to the jail or institution to which they have been sentenced.

During the year 2,179 were committed for the following:

Drunkenness	1,194
Larceny	303
Night walking	45
Fornication	102
Idle and disorderly	127
Assault and battery	15
Adultery	29
Violation of liquor law	30
Keeping house of ill fame	12
Various other causes	322
Total	2,179

Recommitments.

From municipal court	115
From county jail	340
Grand total	2,634

POLICE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Signal Boxes.

The total number of boxes in use is 558. Of these 420 are connected with the underground system and 138 with the overhead.

Miscellaneous Work.

In the past year the employees of this service responded to 2,337 trouble calls; inspected 558 signal boxes; 18 signal desks and 1,105 batteries. Repairs have been made on 201 box movements; 120 registers; 80 polar bells; 102 locks; 91 time stamps; 6 garage motors; 5 garage registers; 37 vibrator bells; 20 relays; 16 pole changers; 8 electric fans. Beginning

July 1 this Department took over the installing and maintenance of all electric wiring and equipment at all stations and Headquarters building. There have been made: 300 plungers; 200 box fittings; 300 line blocks; 200 automatic hooks. A complete all conduit entrance and meter service board has been installed at Division 16 by this unit to meet with the requirements of the Electric Wire Inspection Department.

One new box was added on Division 11, at Ronan Park; three new boxes on Division 13, one on the Jamaica way and two in Franklin Park; four new boxes were added on Division 16. Three remodelled signal registers were installed. Two complete signal systems, including the citizens' call and blinker light system, were installed on Divisions 6 and 16. Connected with the police signal boxes there are 72 signal and 72 telephone circuits; 1,580,020 telephone messages and 3,200,915 "on duty" calls were sent over these lines.

The Signal Service Unit supervises all telephone and teletype installations and minor teletype machine repairs throughout the Department.

Plans have been completed and contracts drawn up for an improved signal system on Divisions 1, 4 and 5. These divisions are to be serviced with a paper insulated multi-conductor underground cable. The desks are to be of a type which will enable the station to talk to Headquarters and all patrol boxes over Department-owned lines.

Contracts have been let for the relocating of several police signal boxes as follows: Division 1, 17 boxes; Division 4, 17 boxes; Division 5, 18 boxes. Three new boxes are to be added to Division 5.

There are assigned to this unit, one White truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons capacity; one utility truck, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton capacity; one Ford sedan; one four-door Plymouth sedan, and the Director's car, a Chrysler four-door sedan.

During the year the automobile patrol wagons made 59,309 runs, covering an aggregate distance of 126,579 miles. There were 38,667 prisoners conveyed to the station houses, 3,589 runs were made to take injured or insane persons to station houses, hospitals or their homes and 200 runs were made to take lost children to station houses. There were 4,626 runs to fires and 230 runs for liquor seizures.

The following list comprises the property in the Signal Service at the present time:

14 close circuit signal desks	726,650 feet underground cable
6 open circuit blinker type signal desks	233,400 feet of overhead cable
120 circuits	31,143 feet of duct
558 signal boxes	67 manholes
12 garage annunciators	18 motor generator sets
52 test boxes	6 motor-driven flashers
960 cells of caustic soda, pri- mary cell type battery	1 White truck
350 cells of sulphuric acid stor- age type battery	2 Ford trucks
	1 Fordor sedan
	1 Plymouth sedan
	1 Chrysler sedan

HARBOR SERVICE.

The special duties performed by the police of Division 8 comprising the harbor and islands therein were as follows:

Value of property recovered consisting of boats, riggings, float stages, etc.	\$41,128
Number of vessels boarded from foreign ports	480
Number of vessels ordered from channel	80
Number of cases in which assistance was rendered to wharfinger, Number of permits granted to vessels to discharge cargoes in stream	3 9
Number of alarms of fire attended on the water front	17
Number of fires extinguished without alarm	4
Number of boats challenged	53
Number of boats searched for contraband	44
Number of sick and injured persons assisted	3
Number of cases investigated	145
Number of dead bodies recovered	20
Number rescued from drowning	7
Number of vessels ordered to put on anchor lights	9
Number of cases where assistance was rendered	84
Number of obstructions removed from channel	49
Number of vessels assigned to anchorage	1,182
Number of fuel oil permits granted to transport and deliver oil in harbor	50
Number of coal permits granted to bunker or discharge	9
Number of dead bodies cared for	1
Number of hours of grappling	140

The number of vessels that arrived in this port was 7,297, 5,421 of which were from domestic ports, 457 from the British Provinces in Canada, 1,419 from foreign ports. Of the latter 962 were steamers, 32 were motor vessels, and 7 schooners.

A patrol service was maintained in Dorchester Bay nightly from Castle Island to Neponset Bridge with the launch "E. U. Curtis" from July 26th to October 16th. There were 10 cases investigated, 6 boats challenged for contraband,

1 obstruction removed from the channel, 2 cases where assistance was rendered to boats in distress by reason of disabled engines, stress of weather, etc., 1 dead body cared for, 1 boat ordered to put up sailing lights, and 1 hour was spent in grappling.

HORSES.

On the 30th of November, 1931, there were 20 horses in the service. During the year 2 were delivered to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on account of age and 2 were purchased.

At the present time there are 20 in the service, all of which are saddle horses attached to Division 16.

VEHICLE SERVICE.

There are 122 automobiles in the service at the present time: 35 attached to Headquarters; 20 in the city proper and attached to Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; 8 in the South Boston district attached to Divisions 6 and 12; 5 in the East Boston district, attached to Division 7; 10 in the Roxbury district, attached to Divisions 9 and 10; 7 in the Dorchester district, attached to Division 11; 5 in the Jamaica Plain district, attached to Division 13; 6 in the Brighton district, attached to Division 14; 5 in the Charlestown district, attached to Division 15; 7 in the Back Bay and the Fenway, attached to Division 16; 4 in the West Roxbury district, attached to Division 17; 6 in the Hyde Park district, attached to Division 18, and 4 in the Mattapan district, attached to Division 19. (See page 65.)

Cost of Running Automobiles.

General repairs	\$13,112 38
Tire repairs and battery charging	569 83
Storage and washing	6,993 03
Gasolene	27,425 48
Oil	2,843 71
Prestone, polish, patches, plugs, etc.	1,214 50
License fees	197 50
Total	\$52,356 43

COMBINATION AMBULANCES.

The Department is equipped with an ambulance at Division 1 and combination automobiles (patrol and ambulance) in Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

During the year ambulances responded to calls to convey sick and injured persons to the following places:

City Hospital	2,595
City Hospital (Relief Station, Haymarket Square)	832
Calls where services were not required	163
City Hospital (Relief Station, East Boston district)	136
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	88
Psychopathic Hospital	71
Home	67
Morgue	46
Carney Hospital	31
Massachusetts General Hospital	28
Forest Hills Hospital	24
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital	16
Boston State Hospital	14
Children's Hospital	14
Beth Israel Hospital	8
Faulkner Hospital	5
New England Hospital	5
Chelsea Naval Hospital	3
Police Station-houses	3
Southern Mortuary	3
Strong Hospital	3
Silas Mason Hospital	2
Floating Hospital	2
Audubon Hospital	1
Bay State Hospital	1
Boston Lying-in Hospital	1
Deaconess Hospital	1
Fenway Hospital	1
Harley Hospital	1
Hart Hospital	1
Homeopathic Hospital	1
St. Margaret's Hospital	1
Women's Free Hospital	1
 Total	 4,169

List of Vehicles Used by the Department.

DIVISIONS.	Utility Wagons.	Auto Ambulances.	Combination Auto Patrol and Ambulances.	Automobiles, Including Trucks and Other Wagons.	Motor Vans.	Motorcycles.	Totals.
Headquarters	2	—	—	33	—	—	35
Division 1	—	1	1	3	—	—	5
Division 2	—	—	1	3	—	1	5
Division 3	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Division 4	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Division 5	—	—	2	3	—	3	8
Division 6	—	—	1	3	—	2	6
Division 7	1	—	1	3	—	5	10
Division 9	—	—	1	3	—	2	6
Division 10	1	—	1	4	—	—	6
Division 11	—	—	3	4	—	3	10
Division 12	—	—	1	3	—	3	7
Division 13	1	—	—	4	—	4	9
Division 14	1	—	1	4	—	4	10
Division 15	1	—	1	3	—	3	8
Division 16	1	—	—	4	2	7	14
Division 17	—	—	1	3	—	4	8
Division 18	—	—	3	3	—	2	8
Division 19	1	—	—	3	—	4	8
Unassigned	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Totals	9	1	20	91	2	53	175

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

During the year there were 2,034 * carriage licenses granted, being a decrease of 427, as compared with last year; 2,032 motor carriages were licensed, being a decrease of 427 as compared with last year.

There have been 2 horse-drawn carriages licensed during the year.

There were 143 articles, consisting of umbrellas, coats, handbags, etc., found in carriages during the year, which were turned over to the Bureau of Traffic; 28 of these were restored to the owners and the balance placed in the custody of the Lost Property Bureau.

Commencing with the hackney carriage license year as of February 1, 1932, "new" applicants for hackney carriage drivers' licenses were finger-printed by the Department and their records, if any, searched for in the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

The fingerprint blank with any record thereon was made a part of and considered with the application to drive.

The following statement gives details concerning public hackney carriages, as well as licenses to drive the same:

Number of applications for carriage licenses received	2,036
Number of carriages licensed	2,034
Number of licenses transferred	28
Number of licenses canceled	333
Number of licenses suspended	5
Carriage owners stripped of credentials	4
Number of carriages inspected	2,169
Applications for drivers' licenses reported upon	3,911
Number of complaints against owners and drivers investigated, ...	3,444
Number of days spent in court	33
Articles left in carriages reported by citizens	34
Articles found in carriages reported by drivers	81
Drivers' applications for licenses rejected	71
Drivers' applications for licenses reconsidered and granted	6
Drivers' licenses granted	† 3,846
Drivers' licenses revoked	24
Drivers' licenses suspended	40
Drivers' licenses canceled	1
Drivers' stripped of credentials	1,627
Number of replaced windshield plates and badges	‡ 256

* 286 regrants.

† 1 granted "no fee".

‡ 5 granted "no fee".

SPECIAL, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HACKNEY STANDS.

(Provided for in Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930.)

Special Hackney Stands.

Under the provisions of the Act above mentioned, the Police Commissioner was empowered to assign to a hackney carriage licensee or licensees a designated portion of a public way abutting a hotel, railroad station, steamboat pier, or public or semi-public building as a special hackney stand.

During the year 173 applications for such stands (with a total capacity of 528 hackney carriages) were received; 164 locations for 514 carriages were granted, and 9 locations for 15 carriages were rejected.

Of these special hackney stand licenses, 9 locations (capacity 37 carriages) were subsequently canceled or revoked; 155 locations (capacity 492 carriages) are now in force.

Public Hackney Stands.

Under the provisions of Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930, referred to, the Police Commissioner was directed to designate certain portions, other than sidewalks, of public ways in Boston, to be used and known as public hackney stands. Such stands shall be equally free and open of access to all vehicles whose owners are licensed in this city to set up and use hackney carriages, and which vehicles have not been assigned to special hackney stands.

During the year 1,067 applications for hackney carriage licenses for such public stands were granted.

Of these public stand licenses 9 were suspended and 5 revoked.

Private Hackney Stands.

Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930, referred to, provides for the occupation of private hackney stands (that is, upon property) by licensed hackney carriage owners.

During the year 24 applications (capacity 370 carriages) for such private hackney stands were granted.

SIGHT-SEEING AUTOMOBILES.

By the provisions of Chapter 399 of the Acts of 1931, which went into effect June 9, 1931, the term "sight-seeing automobile" was defined as follows:

"The term 'sight-seeing automobile' as used in this act, shall mean an automobile, as defined in section one of chapter ninety of the General Laws used for the carrying for a consideration of persons for sight-seeing purposes in or from the city of Boston and in or on which automobile guide service by the driver or other person is offered or furnished".

Previous to this enactment a sight-seeing automobile was held to mean an automobile "which was capable of seating eight or more persons and was used or offered for the transportation of persons for hire".

A further important change in the licensing of the sight-seeing automobiles was occasioned by the provision in Chapter 399 of the Acts of 1931, referred to, providing that before licensing such vehicles (which are not to be classified as "renewals" up to and including February 29, 1932), a certificate of "public convenience and necessity", requiring the operation of such vehicle, shall be obtained from the Department of Public Utilities.

During the year ending November 30, 1932, there have been issued licenses for 34 * sight-seeing automobiles and 28 special stands for the same.

Of this number there has been 1 license for sight-seeing automobile revoked; 1 license canceled; 1 license for special stand for sight-seeing automobile revoked and 2 applications for special stands for sight-seeing automobiles rejected.

"New" sight-seeing automobile drivers for the year commencing as of March 1, 1932, were fingerprinted as in the case of "new" hackney carriage drivers, and their records, if any, searched for in the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

The fingerprint blank with any record thereon was made a part of and considered with the application to drive.

There have been 35 drivers' licenses granted and 1 application for drivers' license rejected.

WAGON LICENSES.

Licenses are granted to persons or corporations to set up and use trucks, wagons or other vehicles to convey merchandise from place to place within the city for hire. During the year 2,726 applications for such licenses were received; 2,725 of these were granted and 1 rejected. Of these licenses 14 were subsequently canceled for nonpayment of license fee and 1 because it was surrendered. (See Tables XIV, XVI.)

* 1 regant.

Commencing as of July 1, 1931, two kinds of wagon licenses were issued:

1. For the licensee who operated from an office, garage, stable or order box, the license stated that it was "*not at a designated stand in the highway.*"

2. For the licensee who required a definite stand, the license stated that it was "*for a designated wagon stand in the highway.*"

Applications for such designated stands were accompanied by written approval of owners, lessees or official representatives of abutting property.

Of the 2,725 granted, 2,551 were for licenses from offices, garages, stables or order boxes, and 174 were for designated stands in the highway.

LISTING WORK IN BOSTON.

YEAR.		Canvass.	YEAR.		Canvass.
1903 ¹		181,045	1918		224,012
1904		193,195	1919		227,466
1905		194,547	1920		235,248
1906		195,446	1921 ⁴		480,783
1907		195,900	1922		480,106
1908		201,552	1923		477,547
1909		201,391	1924		485,677
1910 ²		203,603	1925		489,478
1911		206,825	1926		493,415
1912		214,178	1927		495,767
1913		215,388	1928		491,277
1914		219,364	1929		493,250
1915		220,883	1930		502,101
1916 ³		—	1931		500,986
1917		221,207			

¹ 1903 to 1909, both inclusive listing was on May 1.

² 1910 listing changed to April 1.

³ 1916 listing done by Board of Assessors.

⁴ 1921 law changed to include women in listing

The following shows the total number of persons listed in April of the present year:

Male	240,960
Female	258,798
Total	499,758

Listing Expenses.

The expenses of listing residents, not including the services rendered by members of the police force, were as follows:

Printing police list	\$39,270 32
Clerical services and material used in preparing list	22,695 00
Newspaper notices	715 07
Circulars and pamphlets	346 50
Stationery	377 44
Interpreters	635 61
Telephone	10 23
Total	\$64,050 17

Number of Policemen Employed in Listing.

April 1	1,279
April 2	1,210
April 4	961
April 5	597
April 6	211
April 7	31
April 8	4

POLICE WORK ON JURY LISTS.

The Police Department under the provisions of chapter 348, Acts of 1907, assisted the Election Commissioners in ascertaining the qualifications of persons proposed for jury service. The police findings in 1932 may be summarized as follows:—

Dead or could not be found in Boston	1,244
Physically incapacitated	199
Convicted of crime	204
Unfit for various reasons	468
Apparently fit	6,049
Total	8,164

In addition to the above the Election Commissioners sent to the Police Department for delivery 6,276 summonses to persons for jury service.

SPECIAL POLICE.

Special police are appointed to serve without pay from the city, on a written application of any officer or board in charge of a department of the City of Boston, or on the application of any responsible corporation or person, to be liable for the official misconduct of the person appointed.

"New" applicants for appointment as special policemen for the year commencing as of April 1, 1932, were fingerprinted by the Department and their records, if any, searched for in the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

The fingerprint blank with any record thereon was made a part of and considered with the application for appointment.

During the year ending November 30, 1932, there were 1,133 special police officers appointed; 9 applications for appointment were refused for cause, 93 appointments were canceled.

Appointments were made on applications received as follows:

From United States Government	20
From City Departments	60
From County of Suffolk	1
From railroad corporations	32
From other corporations and associations	753
From theatres and other places of amusement	215
From private institutions	24
From churches	28
Total	1,133

RAILROAD POLICE.

There were 4 persons appointed railroad policemen during the year, 2 of whom were employees of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad and 2 of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Sixteen appointments were canceled; 12 of whom were employees of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad and 4 of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

The total number of applications for miscellaneous licenses received was 24,467. Of these 24,290 were granted, of which 54 were canceled for nonpayment, leaving 24,236. During

the year 426 licenses were transferred, 572 canceled, 52 revoked and 177 applications were rejected. The officers investigated 3,813 complaints arising under these licenses. The fees collected and paid into the city treasury amounted to \$72,571.25. (See Tables XIV, XVII.)

MUSICIANS' LICENSES.

Itinerant.

During the year there were 36 applications for itinerant musicians' licenses received, all of which were granted; 1 license was subsequently canceled on account of nonpayment of license fee.

All of the instruments in use by the itinerant musicians are inspected before the license is granted, and it is arranged with a qualified musician, not a member of the Department, that such instruments shall be inspected in April and September of each year.

During the year 36 instruments were inspected with the following result:

KIND OF INSTRUMENT.	Number Inspected.	Number Passed.
Street pianos	13	13
Hand organs	7	7
Violins	5	5
Accordions	2	2
Banjos	2	2
Clarinets	2	2
Flutes	2	2
Trumpets	2	2
Guitars	1	1
Totals	36	36

Collective.

Collective musicians' licenses are granted to bands of persons over sixteen years of age to play on musical instruments in company with designated processions at stated times and places.

The following shows the number of applications made for these licenses during the past five years and the action taken thereon:

YEAR.	Applications.	Granted.	Rejected.
1928	223	221	2
1929	209	207	2
1930	212	210	2
1931	216	216	—
1932	270	269	1

CARRYING DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

The following return shows the number of applications made to the Police Commissioner for licenses to carry pistols or revolvers in the Commonwealth during the past five years, the number of such applications granted, the number refused and the number revoked:

YEAR.	Applications.	Granted.	Rejected.	Licenses Revoked.
1928	2,954	2,904	50	1
1929	3,025	2,224	70	1
1930	2,967	2,902	65	5
1931	3,097	2,998	99	2
1932	3,190	*3,115	75	12

* Twenty-four canceled for nonpayment.

PUBLIC LODGING HOUSES.

The following shows the number of public lodging houses licensed by the Police Commissioner under Chapter 121 of the General Laws (amended by Chapter 45 of the Acts of 1927) and Sections 33 to 36, both inclusive, of Chapter 140 of the General Laws, the location of each house and the number of lodgers accommodated:

LOCATION.	Number Lodged.
17 Davis street	38,386
8 Pine street	142,355
79 Shawmut avenue	17,070
1202 Washington street	29,749
1025 Washington street	14,386
Total	241,946

PENSIONS AND BENEFITS.

On December 1, 1931, there were 278 persons on the roll. During the year 17 died, viz., 1 captain, 2 inspectors, 3 sergeants, 10 patrolmen and 1 lineman. Seventy-one were added, viz., 1 deputy superintendent, 8 captains, 8 lieutenants, 4 lieutenant-inspectors, 10 sergeants, 35 patrolmen, 1 engineer, 1 lineman and the widows of Lieutenant-Inspector Joseph L. A. Cavagnaro, Sergeant John P. M. Wolfe and Patrolman William L. Abbott, who died from injuries received in the performance of duty, leaving 332 on the roll at date, 299 pensioners and 33 annuitants.

The payments on account of pensions during the past year amounted to \$308,743.71 and it is estimated that \$343,463.16 will be required for pensions in 1933.

The invested fund of the Police Charitable Fund amounted to \$207,550. There are 57 beneficiaries at the present time and there has been paid to them the sum of \$7,498.80 during the past year.

FINANCIAL.

The total expenditures for police purposes during the past year, including pensions, listing persons twenty years of age or more, and the maintenance of the police signal service, were \$6,044,329.59. (See Table XVII.)

The cost of maintaining the police signal service during the year was \$94,307.68. (See Table XVIII.)

The total revenue paid into the city treasury from the fees for licenses over which the police have supervision, for the sale of unclaimed and condemned property, report blanks, etc., was \$85,369.58. (See Table XIV.)

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Personnel, Salary Scale and Distribution of the Police Force, Signal Service and Employees, November 30, 1932.

RANK OR POSITION.	Annual Salary.	Headquarters.	Bureau Criminal Investigation (Det. Force).	Bureau of Traffic.	Bureau of Records.	Property Clerk.	Superintendent of Buildings.	Signal Service.	House of Detention.	DIVISIONS.																			Totals.	
										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Police Commissioner . .	\$8,000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Secretary . . .	5,000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Legal advisor . . .	5,000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Chief clerk . . .	3,500	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Superintendent . . .	7,000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Deputy superintendents .	4,500	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Captains . . .	4,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	
Lieutenants . . .	2,700	5	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	60
Lieutenant-inspectors .	2,700	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Sergeants . . .	2,500	11	14	8	3	-	-	-	-	7	9	7	9	8	7	7	5	7	8	7	7	7	7	8	9	7	7	6	175	
Patrolmen . . .	1,600 to 2,100	20	44	23	11	-	-	-	-	117	146	100	130	111	84	97	18	125	116	119	79	89	99	89	173	82	55	84	2,011	
Patrolwomen . . .	2,100	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Property clerk . . .	3,600	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Clerks . . .	750 to 3,600	18	6	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	
Stenographers . . .	1,100 to 3,500	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Chauffeurs . . .	1,600 to 1,800	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Cleaners . . .	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	14	

TABLE II.

Changes in Authorized and Actual Strength of Police Department.

RANKS AND GRADES.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH.		ACTUAL STRENGTH.		
	Jan. 1, 1932.	Nov. 30, 1932.	Jan. 1, 1932.	Nov. 30, 1932.	Net Gain or Loss (Plus or Minus.)
Police Commissioner	1	1	1	1	—
Secretary	1	1	1	1	—
Legal Advisor	1	1	1	1	—
Superintendent	1	1	1	1	—
Deputy Superintendents	3	3	3	2	Minus 1
Captains	29	29	29	22	Minus 7
Lieutenants	55	55	54	60	Plus 6
Lieutenant-Inspectors	18	18	18	13	Minus 5
Sergeants	187	187	187	175	Minus 12
Patrolmen	2,149	2,149	2,080	2,011	Minus 69
Patrolwomen	8	8	5	5	—
Totals	2,453	2,453	2,380	2,292	Minus 88

The last column (Net Gain or Loss) represents the difference between the actual strength on January 1 and on November 30.

TABLE III.

List of Police Officers in Active Service who Died During the Year ending November 30, 1932.

RANK.	NAME.	Division.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
Sergeant	John P. M. Wolfe	20	Dec. 1, 1931	Septic throat.
Patrolman	Fred E. Dickey	11	Feb. 25, 1932	Suicide.
Patrolman	Patrick McCool	1	April 27, 1932	Peritonitis.
Patrolman	Patrick J. McLaughlin	19	June 18, 1932	Hemorrhage.
Lieutenant	Charles B. McCloskey	14	July 24, 1932	Cardiac disease.
Sergeant	Robert C. Mooney	1	July 27, 1932	Cardiac disease.
Patrolman	Daniel F. Galvin	10	July 31, 1932	Cardiac disease.
Lieutenant	Patrick J. McAuliffe	B. C. I.	Aug. 13, 1932	Cancer.
Sergeant	Dennis A. Shea	16	Aug. 28, 1932	Appendicitis.
Sergeant	Herman Schiel	P. C.	Oct. 1, 1932	Cardiac disease.
Patrolman	Albert P. Loring	19	Nov. 2, 1932	Cardiac disease.
Patrolman	Lawrence L. Riley	13	Nov. 13, 1932	Complication of diseases.

TABLE IV.

List of Officers Retired during the Year ending November 30, 1932, giving the Age at the Time of Retirement and the Number of Years' Service of each.

NAME.	Cause of Retirement.	Age at Time of Retirement.	Years of Service.
Allen, William H. . . .	Age	65 ¹ / ₁₂ years	41 ¹¹ / ₁₂ years
Armstrong, Ainsley C. . .	Age	65 "	41 ¹ / ₁₂ "
Benjamin, Wylie H. . . .	Age	67 ⁸ / ₁₂ "	43 ¹ / ₁₂ "
Bostwick, Tuffil	Age	65 ⁵ / ₁₂ "	41 ⁴ / ₁₂ "
Brooks, George	Age	69 "	39 "
Brown, Thomas F. . . .	Age	67 ¹¹ / ₁₂ "	43 ⁶ / ₁₂ "
Bullock, Charles H. . . .	Age	67 ⁶ / ₁₂ "	43 ⁶ / ₁₂ "
Burke, John F.	Age	65 "	37 ³ / ₁₂ "
Burns, Harry P.	Age	65 ¹ / ₁₂ "	36 ⁹ / ₁₂ "
Carmichael, Thomas D. . .	Age	69 ¹ / ₁₂ "	36 ² / ₁₂ "
Casey, Michael	Age	63 ² / ₁₂ "	32 ¹¹ / ₁₂ "
Chisholm, William V. . . .	Age	67 ⁸ / ₁₂ "	35 ⁶ / ₁₂ "
Clifford, John T.	Age	65 ⁷ / ₁₂ "	39 ¹¹ / ₁₂ "
Connare, John A.	Age	67 ⁷ / ₁₂ "	36 ⁹ / ₁₂ "
Conway, Edward T.	Age	68 ¹ / ₁₂ "	41 ¹¹ / ₁₂ "
Corser, Frederick H. . . .	Incapacitated	55 ¹⁰ / ₁₂ "	22 ⁶ / ₁₂ "
Cratty, James J.	Age	66 ⁶ / ₁₂ "	38 ¹ / ₁₂ "
Daniels, Almon L.	Age	65 ¹ / ₁₂ "	35 ⁵ / ₁₂ "
Dennessy, James A.	Age	67 ¹ / ₁₂ "	37 ¹ / ₁₂ "
Desmond, Dennis F.	Age	68 ⁵ / ₁₂ "	44 ⁵ / ₁₂ "
Doherty, William J.	Age	68 ⁷ / ₁₂ "	36 ⁸ / ₁₂ "
Dolliver, John B.	Age	65 ¹ / ₁₂ "	32 ⁶ / ₁₂ "
Donahue, John S.	Age	67 ⁴ / ₁₂ "	42 ² / ₁₂ "
Donahue, Thomas J.	Age	66 ¹⁰ / ₁₂ "	39 "
Donovan, Cornelius H. . . .	Age	66 ⁷ / ₁₂ "	41 ³ / ₁₂ "
Downey, John J.	Age	66 ⁹ / ₁₂ "	37 ⁹ / ₁₂ "
Driscoll, John E.	Age	67 "	37 ⁵ / ₁₂ "
Duffy, Kieran	Age	66 ³ / ₁₂ "	32 ² / ₁₂ "
Eaton, Norman A.	Age	67 ³ / ₁₂ "	33 ² / ₁₂ "
Eustace, Edward J.	Age	68 ⁹ / ₁₂ "	35 ⁶ / ₁₂ "
Farley, Owen	Age	66 ⁹ / ₁₂ "	40 ⁶ / ₁₂ "
Galligan, Thomas H.	Age	66 ² / ₁₂ "	36 ² / ₁₂ "
Goff, Michael J.	Age	64 ⁶ / ₁₂ "	38 ⁶ / ₁₂ "
Goodwin, Herbert W.	Age	66 ¹ / ₁₂ "	42 ⁶ / ₁₂ "

TABLE IV.—Concluded.

NAME.	Cause of Retirement.	Age at Time of Retirement.	Years of Service.
Gustafson, Gustaf . . .	Age	65 years	36 ² / ₁₂ years
Halligan, James E. . . .	Age	65 ⁴ / ₁₂ "	39 ³ / ₁₂ "
Harkins, John N.	Age	68 ¹⁰ / ₁₂ "	41 ¹ / ₁₂ "
Higgins, Walter F.	Age	65 ¹ / ₁₂ "	37 ⁶ / ₁₂ "
Hines, Daniel J.	Age	65 "	37 ⁴ / ₁₂ "
Hoisington, Charles W. . .	Age	66 ¹ / ₁₂ "	43 ¹ / ₁₂ "
Hoppe, Bernard J.	Age	64 ¹¹ / ₁₂ "	31 ¹⁰ / ₁₂ "
Hyland, William J.	Age	66 ⁷ / ₁₂ "	43 ⁶ / ₁₂ "
Laffey, James	Age	65 ⁶ / ₁₂ "	39 ¹⁰ / ₁₂ "
Loughlin, Joseph F. . . .	Age	65 "	39 ² / ₁₂ "
McNeil, Peter A.	Age	65 "	31 ² / ₁₂ "
McTiernan, Thomas	Age	66 ¹ / ₁₂ "	37 ⁴ / ₁₂ "
Monahan, Patrick J.	Age	66 ¹⁰ / ₁₂ "	36 ⁹ / ₁₂ "
Montgomery, Edwin L. . .	Age	65 "	35 ¹⁰ / ₁₂ "
Muldoon, Michael J. . . .	Age	67 ⁴ / ₁₂ "	38 ⁸ / ₁₂ "
Murdoch, William A. . . .	Age	66 ⁷ / ₁₂ "	37 ⁷ / ₁₂ "
Munro, Murray	Age	65 ⁷ / ₁₂ "	41 ⁶ / ₁₂ "
Newell, Charles A.	Age	68 ¹⁰ / ₁₂ "	41 ⁸ / ₁₂ "
O'Neil, Philip E.	Age	65 "	39 "
Pyne, John W.	Age	65 "	37 ⁴ / ₁₂ "
Ready, William	Age	67 ⁵ / ₁₂ "	44 ⁹ / ₁₂ "
Riordan, Jeremiah J. . . .	Age	66 ¹ / ₁₂ "	33 ² / ₁₂ "
Robertson, Ernest W. . . .	Age	60 ⁹ / ₁₂ "	28 ⁴ / ₁₂ "
Rooney, John J.	Age	65 ³ / ₁₂ "	39 ³ / ₁₂ "
Ryan, Charles B.	Age	65 "	36 ⁹ / ₁₂ "
Small, Frank E.	Age	68 ⁷ / ₁₂ "	36 ² / ₁₂ "
Smith, Joseph W.	Age	66 ⁸ / ₁₂ "	37 ⁸ / ₁₂ "
Stewart, John A.	Age	65 "	36 ⁶ / ₁₂ "
Sullivan, Maurice	Age	69 ⁷ / ₁₂ "	42 ¹¹ / ₁₂ "
Sweeney, John H.	Age	60 ¹⁰ / ₁₂ "	35 ³ / ₁₂ "
Waldron, James H.	Age	65 "	36 "
Wallace, William H.	Age	65 ² / ₁₂ "	36 ⁹ / ₁₂ "
* Walkins, James J.	Age	70 "	45 ⁹ / ₁₂ "

* Retired under the Boston Retirement System which went into effect February 1, 1923.

TABLE V.

List of Officers who were Promoted during the Year ending November 30, 1932.

Date.	RANK AND NAME.
Dec. 25, 1931	Lieutenant Thomas S. J. Kavanagh to the rank of Captain.
Dec. 25, 1931	Sergeant Hugh D. Brady to the rank of Lieutenant.
Dec. 25, 1931	Sergeant Francis J. Murphy to the rank of Lieutenant.
Dec. 25, 1931	Sergeant Joseph E. Rollins to the rank of Lieutenant.
Dec. 25, 1931	Sergeant James T. Sheehan to the rank of Lieutenant.
Dec. 25, 1931	Patrolman Stanley A. Gaw to the rank of Detective-Sergeant.
Dec. 25, 1931	Patrolman Coleman S. Joyce to the rank of Detective-Sergeant.
Dec. 25, 1931	Patrolman Thomas F. Joyce to the rank of Detective-Sergeant.
Dec. 25, 1931	Patrolman Mark Morrison to the rank of Detective-Sergeant.
Dec. 25, 1931	Patrolman John F. Cullinan to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec. 25, 1931	Patrolman William L. Daniel to the rank of Sergeant.
July 15, 1932	Lieutenant-Inspector Stephen J. Flaherty to the rank of Captain.
July 15, 1932	Sergeant George V. Augusta to the rank of Lieutenant.
July 15, 1932	Sergeant Patrick J. McAuliffe to the rank of Lieutenant.
July 15, 1932	Sergeant Thomas W. O'Donnell to the rank of Lieutenant.
July 15, 1932	Sergeant Lawrence J. Waitt to the rank of Lieutenant.
July 15, 1932	Patrolman Michael J. Adley to the rank of Sergeant.
July 15, 1932	Patrolman William H. Britt to the rank of Sergeant.
July 15, 1932	Patrolman John T. Clifford, Jr., to the rank of Sergeant.
July 15, 1932	Patrolman John J. Coughlan, Jr., to the rank of Sergeant.
July 15, 1932	Patrolman Harold C. Hickey to the rank of Sergeant.
July 15, 1932	Patrolman Francis E. Lanagan to the rank of Sergeant.
July 15, 1932	Patrolman Marcus E. Madden to the rank of Sergeant.
July 15, 1932	Patrolman Raymond A. L. Monahan to the rank of Sergeant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Sergeant Louis DiSessa to the rank of Lieutenant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Sergeant William D. Donovan to the rank of Lieutenant.

TABLE V.—Concluded.

Date.	RANK AND NAME.
Nov. 24, 1932	Sergeant John F. Fitzpatrick to the rank of Lieutenant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Sergeant Thomas F. Harvey to the rank of Lieutenant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Sergeant Edward J. Keating to the rank of Lieutenant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Sergeant Cornelius F. Leary to the rank of Lieutenant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Sergeant Hugh F. Marston to the rank of Lieutenant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Sergeant Justin McCarthy to the rank of Lieutenant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Sergeant Harold G. Mitten to the rank of Lieutenant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Sergeant Melvin A. Patterson to the rank of Lieutenant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Sergeant Benjamin A. Wall to the rank of Lieutenant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Sergeant Orrington Waugh to the rank of Lieutenant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Patrolman Herbert B. Dwyer to the rank of Sergeant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Patrolman Thomas F. Friel to the rank of Sergeant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Patrolman Joseph F. Lawless to the rank of Sergeant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Patrolman William H. Long to the rank of Sergeant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Patrolman Leo C. J. Masuret to the rank of Sergeant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Patrolman Thomas F. McLaughlin to the rank of Sergeant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Patrolman John V. Miller to the rank of Sergeant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Patrolman Andrew J. Neely to the rank of Sergeant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Patrolman Francis W. Russell to the rank of Sergeant.
Nov. 24, 1932	Patrolman William Shirar to the rank of Sergeant.

TABLE VI.

*Number of Men in Active Service at the End of the Present Year
who were Appointed on the Force in the Year Stated.*

DATE APPOINTED.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendents.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant- Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Totals.
1888	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
1894	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	4
1895	—	2	3	2	—	5	6	18
1896	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
1897	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
1898	—	—	2	1	—	3	6	12
1900	—	—	5	7	1	8	6	27
1901	—	—	2	2	1	6	3	14
1903	—	—	3	2	1	10	7	23
1904	—	—	—	7	1	5	4	17
1905	—	—	1	1	1	4	2	9
1906	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	6
1907	—	—	1	3	1	3	6	14
1908	—	—	2	2	2	11	3	20
1909	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	6
1910	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	6
1911	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
1912	—	—	—	4	—	2	3	9
1913	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
1914	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
1915	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1916	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4
1917	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	5
1919	—	—	1	16	—	60	521	598
1920	—	—	—	3	—	19	165	187
1921	—	—	—	—	—	16	112	128
1922	—	—	—	—	—	3	72	75
1923	—	—	—	—	—	6	104	110
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	79
1925	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	96
1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	315	315
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	126
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	92
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	209
1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	47
1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
Totals . .	1	2	22	60	13	175	2,016	2,289

TABLE VII.

Men on the Police Force on November 30, 1932, who were Born in the Year Indicated in the Table Below.

DATE OF BIRTH.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendents.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Totals.
1863	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1866	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1867	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
1868	—	—	1	—	1	8	4	14
1869	—	2	3	3	—	3	4	15
1870	—	—	2	—	1	2	2	7
1871	—	—	—	4	1	1	5	11
1872	—	—	1	4	1	4	9	19
1873	—	—	2	4	—	14	3	23
1874	—	—	2	2	3	6	4	17
1875	—	—	3	2	—	5	—	10
1876	—	—	3	2	1	3	2	11
1877	—	—	1	4	—	1	7	13
1878	—	—	—	2	—	5	4	11
1879	—	—	1	1	—	4	4	10
1880	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
1881	—	—	—	3	1	4	2	10
1882	—	—	2	1	2	4	—	9
1883	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
1884	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	7
1885	—	—	—	1	—	1	17	19
1886	—	—	—	—	—	3	29	32
1887	—	—	—	2	—	—	44	46
1888	—	—	—	4	—	2	51	57
1889	—	—	—	2	—	3	74	79
1890	—	—	—	—	—	1	63	64
1891	—	—	—	1	—	4	94	99
1892	—	—	—	2	—	8	131	141
1893	—	—	—	3	—	15	139	157
1894	—	—	—	1	—	16	162	179
1895	—	—	—	4	—	12	161	177
1896	—	—	—	2	—	11	187	200
1897	—	—	1	3	—	19	173	196
1898	—	—	—	—	—	7	157	164
1899	—	—	—	—	—	1	111	112
1900	—	—	—	—	—	1	147	148
1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	106
1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	49
1903	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	44
1904	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20
1905	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Totals	1	2	22	60	13	175	2,016	2,289

The average age of the members of the force on November 30, 1932, is 38.57 years.

TABLE VIII.

Number of Days Absence from Duty by Reason of Sickness during the Year ending November 30, 1932.

December, 1931	.	.	.	.	July, 1932	.	.	.	.	.	1,058
January, 1932	.	.	.	.	August, 1932	.	.	.	.	.	984
February, 1932	.	.	.	.	September, 1932	.	.	.	.	.	1,164
March, 1932	.	.	.	.	October, 1932	.	.	.	.	.	1,285
April, 1932	.	.	.	.	November, 1932	.	.	.	.	.	1,182
May, 1932	.	.	.	.	Total	.	.	.	.	.	17,833
June, 1932	.	.	.	.							

Average number of men on the force . . . 2,332
 Average number of men sick daily . . . 49 or 2.1 per cent.

TABLE IX.

Complaints against Officers during the Year ending November 30, 1932.

No.	RANK.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
1	Sergeant	Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect to pay a just debt	Guilty; dismissed from Police Department.
3	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; dismissed from Police Department.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and insubordination,	Guilty; dismissed from Police Department.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and insubordination	Guilty; dismissed from Police Department.
1	Patrolman	Neglecting to pay a just debt	Guilty; dismissed from Police Department.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 3 months without pay and sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty.
* 1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty and untruthfulness	Guilty; suspended for 3 months without pay and sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty and absence with leave	Guilty; suspended for 90 days without pay.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and untruthfulness,	Guilty; suspended for 60 days without pay.
2	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 60 days without pay and sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty.
6	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 30 days without pay and sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty.
3	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty,	Guilty; suspended for 30 days without pay and sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Guilty; suspended for 30 days without pay and sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty.
2	Patrolman	Failure to report important information to superior officer	Guilty; suspended for 38 days without pay.
1	Patrolman	Absence without leave, conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty	Guilty; suspended for 30 days without pay.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty,	Guilty; suspended for 30 days without pay.
2	Patrolman	Absence without leave and neglect of duty	Guilty; sentenced to perform a total of 280 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty,	Guilty; sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty and complaint placed on file.
6	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty.

* 2 complaints.

TABLE IX. — Concluded.
Complaints against Officers during the Year ending November 30, 1932.

No.	RANK.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty,	Guilty; sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Guilty; sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Absence without leave	Guilty; sentenced to perform 140 hours' punishment duty.
4	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Guilty; sentenced to perform 105 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Absence without leave	Guilty; sentenced to perform 70 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Guilty; sentenced to perform 70 hours' punishment duty.
2	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and untruthfulness,	Guilty; complaint placed on file and reprimanded in General Orders.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and untruthfulness,	Not guilty; but, however, reprimanded in General Orders.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; complaint placed on file.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Case continued for final disposition.
1	Patrolman	Accepting settlement for assault in violation of Department Rule	Case continued for final disposition.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; case continued one year for disposition.
* 1	Patrolman	Absence without leave and conduct unbecoming an officer	Resigned while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Resigned while charges were pending.
* 1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Resigned while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty,	Resigned while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and leaving the city without permission	Complaint dismissed.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Complaint dismissed.
2	Sergeant	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Complaint dismissed.
3	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Complaint dismissed.

* 2 complaints.

TABLE X.

*Number of Arrests by Police Divisions during the Year ending
November 30, 1932.*

DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Headquarters	2,114	401	2,515
Division 1	4,388	121	4,509
Division 2	4,463	406	4,869
Division 3	4,575	310	4,885
Division 4	6,406	336	6,742
Division 5	11,611	1,049	12,660
Division 6	4,314	236	4,550
Division 7	6,266	266	6,532
Division 8	51	—	51
Division 9	5,177	242	5,419
Division 10	4,448	344	4,792
Division 11	2,632	125	2,757
Division 12	2,454	112	2,566
Division 13	1,277	60	1,337
Division 14	1,994	148	2,142
Division 15	5,211	315	5,526
Division 16	3,258	365	3,623
Division 17	1,006	69	1,075
Division 18	954	58	1,012
Division 19	1,361	96	1,573
Division 20 *	1,775	209	1,984
Division 21 *	896	102	998
Totals	76,631	5,370	82,001

* Traffic Divisions 20 and 21 abolished as of September 23, 1932.

TABLE XI.

Arrests and Offences for the Year ending November 30, 1932.

No. 1. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Persons Arrested.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	Males.	Females.									
Abuse of female child, accessory to	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Affray, engaging in	27	—	27	7	20	—	10	4	2	27	—
Assault	9	—	9	8	1	—	3	—	3	9	—
Assault with dangerous weapon	75	3	78	52	18	8	29	9	9	78	—
Assault and battery	1,534	195	1,729	1,074	233	422	603	151	162	1,729	—
Assault and battery with dangerous weapon.	97	8	105	79	25	1	42	14	8	105	—
Assault, indecent	56	—	56	38	16	2	21	5	5	56	—
Assault on police	49	1	50	39	10	1	9	8	5	50	—
Child, abandoning	—	7	7	7	—	—	1	—	2	7	—
Child, female, abuse of	49	—	49	42	7	—	21	5	10	49	—
Child, illegitimate, refusing to support	59	2	61	52	2	7	5	6	6	61	—
Children, minor, neglecting	42	31	73	67	1	5	15	10	21	73	—
Conspiracy to commit murder.	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Conspiracy to rob	4	—	4	4	—	—	1	1	1	4	—
Extortion and attempt	17	—	17	16	1	—	9	4	—	17	—

Family, abandoning or neglecting . . .	12	6	18	18	—	—	3	1	—	18	—
Family, refusing to support . . .	880	1	881	794	2	85	255	129	8	881	—
Glass, throwing, etc., in public streets .	8	4	12	10	1	1	4	1	1	12	—
Intimidation and threatening language, using.	80	10	90	68	3	19	38	10	3	90	—
Kidnapping	6	—	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
Libel	2	1	3	3	—	—	2	—	1	3	—
Manslaughter	83	3	86	41	43	2	15	27	10	86	—
Mayhem	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Murder	21	—	21	20	1	—	8	5	—	21	—
Murder, accessory to	3	1	4	4	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
Murder, assault with intent to . . .	41	4	45	35	10	—	9	6	—	45	—
Parent law, violation of	32	11	43	11	—	32	17	8	—	43	—
Putting in fear with intent to commit larceny.	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Rape	24	—	24	22	2	—	6	3	6	24	—
Rape, accessory to	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Rape, assault to	37	—	37	35	2	—	9	4	10	37	—
Rob, assault to	53	—	53	52	1	—	7	5	23	53	—
Robbery, accessory to	4	—	4	4	—	—	2	—	1	4	—
Robbery, armed	222	—	222	215	7	—	13	40	46	222	—
Robbery, unarmed	104	5	109	91	17	1	21	19	21	109	—
Totals	3,642	294	3,936	2,927	423	586	1,180	484	364	3,936	—

TABLE XI.—Continued.
No. 2. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged.
	Males.	Females.									
Breaking and entering dwelling at night,	105	2	107	81	26	—	10	10	42	107	—
Breaking and entering dwelling, at night, attempted.	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Breaking and entering dwelling by day .	85	—	85	71	14	—	4	18	18	85	—
Breaking and entering dwelling, by day, attempted.	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Breaking and entering a building . .	474	4	478	414	62	2	36	58	216	478	—
Breaking and entering a dwelling, at- tempted.	42	—	42	38	4	—	5	3	17	42	—
Breaking and entering vessels . . .	6	—	6	3	1	2	—	3	4	6	—
Breaking and entering railroad car .	5	—	5	3	2	—	—	—	5	5	—
Breaking and entering railroad car, acces- sory to.	2	2	4	4	—	—	1	3	—	4	—
Totals	723	8	731	618	109	4	56	95	303	731	—

No. 3. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Animals, horse-drawn vehicles and boats, using without consent of owner.	13	—	13	3	6	4	—	3	8	13	—
Automobile, using without authority .	365	3	368	312	42	14	25	56	205	368	—
Burglar's tools, having in possession .	57	—	57	56	1	—	12	6	18	57	—

Common cheat	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	18	-	18
Conspiring to defraud	77	15	92	90	2	-	18	38	5	92
Conspiracy to steal	7	-	7	6	1	-	1	1	-	7
Defrauding insurance company	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Electricity, unlawfully diverting	12	2	14	10	-	4	5	-	-	14
Gas, unlawfully diverting	6	1	7	5	-	2	5	-	-	7
Inholders, boarding-house keepers, etc., defrauding.	24	3	27	24	2	1	3	18	-	27
Larceny (\$50 and over in value)	489	66	555	433	95	27	134	186	64	555
Larceny (under \$50 in value)	395	441	1,836	868	880	88	406	552	307	1,836
Larceny from person (\$50 and over in value).	29	-	29	25	2	2	5	5	2	29
Larceny from person (under \$50 in value),	64	3	67	51	16	-	22	18	17	67
Larceny from person, attempt to commit,	14	-	14	7	6	1	2	4	2	14
Larceny, attempt to commit	68	4	72	53	18	1	10	16	12	72
Larceny of automobile	289	2	291	231	59	1	26	72	141	291
Larceny of automobile, attempt	48	-	48	34	14	-	3	7	17	48
Larceny of automobile, accessory to	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	2
Leased property, concealing, conveying, selling, etc.	34	10	44	38	-	6	9	8	2	44
Mortgaged property, concealing, convey- ing, selling, etc.	6	-	6	5	-	1	2	1	-	6
Stolen goods, buying, receiving, etc.	158	11	169	129	33	7	45	26	29	169
Trespass	211	6	217	26	164	27	37	65	58	217
Totals	3,387	567	3,954	2,426	1,342	186	771	1,101	887	3,954

TABLE XI.—Continued.

No. 4. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged.
	Males.	Females.									
Arson and other burnings . . .	49	11	60	58	2	—	53	2	—	60	—
Arson and other burnings, accessory to .	16	9	25	25	—	—	22	1	—	25	—
Malicious mischief . . .	175	14	189	134	22	33	30	11	32	189	—
Wilful damage and trespass . . .	87	6	93	64	12	17	19	6	13	93	—
Totals . . .	327	40	367	281	36	50	124	20	45	367	—

No. 5. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Counterfeiting . . .	3	—	3	2	1	—	1	2	—	3	—
Counterfeit money, passing, etc. . .	6	1	7	4	3	—	3	1	1	7	—
Forgery and uttering . . .	68	17	85	81	4	—	8	26	9	85	—
Worthless check passing . . .	8	—	8	8	—	—	2	2	—	8	—
Totals . . .	85	18	103	95	8	—	14	31	10	103	—

No. 6. OFFENCES AGAINST THE LICENSE LAWS.

	25	—	25	19	4	2	25	1	—	25	—
Alien firearm law, violation of . . .	25	—	25	19	4	2	25	1	—	25	—
Amusement tickets, resale of without license.	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	—
Attorney, practising unlawfully . . .	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Auctioneer law, violation of . . .	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Barber law, violation of . . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Cigarette law, violation of . . .	9	9	18	4	—	14	16	—	1	18	—
Common victualler and innholder, assuming to be.	7	—	7	3	—	4	1	—	—	7	—
Dog law, violation of . . .	57	25	82	5	—	77	54	1	2	82	—
Intelligence office, unlicensed . . .	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Liquor, unlawful sale of . . .	185	32	217	67	132	18	81	31	14	217	—
Liquor, unlawful keeping and exposing for sale.	1,304	321	1,625	1,055	490	80	764	80	51	1,625	—
Lodging house law, violation of . . .	7	12	19	11	2	6	9	—	—	19	—
Machine gun, unlawful possession of . . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Maxim silencer, possession of . . .	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Massage law, violation of . . .	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Merchandise, sale or storage of in public place.	562	—	562	30	348	184	234	76	117	562	—
Milk law, violation of . . .	3	—	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	3	—
Pawnbroker's license, violation of . . .	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Peddling without a license . . .	95	—	95	8	54	33	43	12	29	95	—

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*
No. 6. OFFENCES AGAINST THE LICENSE LAWS.—*Concluded.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged.
	Males.	Females.									
Pharmacy law, violation of	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Physician, practising unlawfully . .	7	1	8	7	1	—	3	4	—	8	—
Pistol or revolver, carrying without license.	160	2	162	136	24	2	30	46	45	162	—
Second-hand articles license law, viola- tion of.	4	—	4	3	—	1	3	2	—	4	—
Soft drink law, violation of	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Totals	2,438	404	2,842	1,358	1,055	429	1,267	257	259	2,842	—

No. 7. OFFENCES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC.

Abduction	8	—	8	6	2	—	2	1	2	8	—
Abortion and attempted	10	3	13	8	5	—	2	1	—	13	—
Abortion, accessory to	12	8	20	10	10	—	9	2	1	20	—
Adultery	68	48	116	31	85	—	25	20	6	116	—
Animals, cruelty to	8	—	8	2	—	6	2	1	1	8	—
Bastardy	157	—	157	155	—	2	30	23	26	157	—
Conception, sale, etc., of article to prevent.	3	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	3	—
Disorderly	339	59	398	—	398	—	37	103	151	—	398

Dissemination of criminal literature	2	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Disturbing the peace	20	8	28	9	14	5	2	3	6	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkard, common	3	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness	33,007	1,365	34,372	80	34,287	5	10,713	5,834	594	34,372	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eavesdropping	4	—	4	3	1	—	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enticing to unlawful intercourse	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female, annoying or accosting with offensive language.	33	2	35	17	11	7	9	9	3	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female, detaining in house of ill-fame	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fornication	151	160	311	26	283	2	34	77	56	311	—	—	—	—	—	—
Funeral procession, disturbing	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idle and disorderly persons	73	171	244	78	166	—	38	36	48	244	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ill-fame, keeping house of	12	28	40	18	22	—	10	—	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immoral entertainments	5	7	12	—	12	—	2	7	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest	5	2	7	7	—	—	3	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent exposure of the person	55	—	55	15	40	—	16	11	3	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	147	141	288	118	170	—	80	30	26	288	—	—	—	—	—	—
Male, annoying and accosting	—	4	4	2	2	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Night-walking	—	59	59	4	55	—	12	13	2	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noisy and disorderly house, keeping	12	12	24	21	—	3	6	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obscene books and prints	19	1	20	14	6	—	3	4	2	20	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XI.—Continued.
 No. 7.—OFFENCES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC.—Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged.
	Males.	Females.									
Open and gross lewdness . . .	46	7	53	33	19	1	14	14	5	53	—
Penal institution, disturbing . . .	—	2	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	2	—
Polygamy	5	1	6	6	—	—	1	—	—	6	—
Premises, allowing to be used for immoral purposes.	9	7	16	8	6	2	6	1	—	16	—
Profane and obscene language, using .	64	6	70	15	47	8	13	13	15	70	—
Prostitute, deriving support from . .	7	4	11	9	2	—	—	1	1	11	—
Prostitution, enticing to	—	3	3	2	1	—	1	1	—	3	—
Public meetings, disturbing	25	—	25	6	19	—	1	2	12	25	—
Sodomy and other unnatural practices .	22	2	24	16	8	—	8	2	4	24	—
True name law, violation of	26	13	39	19	20	—	7	22	5	39	—
Vagabond	30	2	32	13	19	—	9	8	—	32	—
Vagrants, tramps, etc.	214	11	225	55	170	—	70	117	23	225	—
Totals	34,608	2,137	36,745	818	35,882	45	11,172	6,362	1,001	36,347	398

Accosting occupants of automobiles	3	—	3	—	—	3	—	2	—	3	—
Anarchy	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Automobile, operating under influence of liquor (1st offence).	542	14	556	522	7	27	79	209	18	556	—
Automobile, operating under influence of liquor (2d offence).	42	1	43	42	—	1	10	16	—	43	—
Automobile, operating negligently, endangering public safety.	923	47	970	721	16	233	172	344	139	970	—
Automobile, operating after revocation or suspension of license.	130	1	131	89	29	13	16	30	31	131	—
Automobile, operating after revocation or suspension of registration.	15	—	15	13	1	1	1	3	1	15	—
Automobile, operating without license or registration on person.	371	7	378	99	85	194	44	137	56	378	—
Automobile, operating unregistered	67	—	67	45	2	20	9	23	11	67	—
Automobile, operating so as to exceed speed limits.	2,820	86	2,906	126	2	2,778	287	1,495	418	2,906	—
Automobile, operating without license so to do.	424	11	435	132	228	75	57	122	118	435	—
Automobile, failing to slow down at intersecting way.	3,517	76	3,593	204	16	3,373	345	1,826	455	3,593	—
Automobile, failing to slow down at approaching pedestrian.	31	2	33	5	—	28	8	15	3	33	—
Automobile, failing to stop within 8 feet of street car.	18	1	19	5	—	14	3	8	5	19	—
Automobile, failing to stop after causing injury to person.	80	—	80	65	2	13	17	32	10	80	—
Automobile, failing to stop after causing injury to property.	157	5	162	118	3	41	23	51	12	162	—
Automobile, failing to stop on signal of police officer.	77	2	79	26	1	52	11	40	5	79	—
Automobile, improper equipment	284	4	288	63	2	223	47	110	32	288	—
Automobile insurance law, violation of,	87	1	88	58	3	27	15	25	15	88	—

TABLE XI.—Continued.
No. 8.—OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.—Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	Males.	Females.									
Automobile law, miscellaneous violations of.	1,381	51	1,432	241	46	1,145	143	825	172	1,432	—
Banking law, violation of	25	—	25	25	—	—	1	14	—	25	—
Bets, registering	19	—	19	3	16	—	7	5	—	19	—
Boiler inspection law, violation of .	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Bribe, accepting or requesting . .	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Bucket shop, conducting	4	1	5	5	—	—	1	4	—	5	—
Business, not registering with city clerk,	2	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—
Business, soliciting in public street	6	—	6	1	1	4	3	1	—	6	—
Candy containing more than 1 per cent alcohol, sale of.	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Capias	39	3	42	22	11	9	7	3	21	42	—
Children, delinquent	2,603	183	2,786	428	976	1,382	101	173	2,786	2,786	—
Children, neglected	82	91	173	151	—	22	—	—	173	173	—
Children, stubborn	44	56	100	72	6	22	3	10	100	100	—
Children, wayward	1	5	6	5	—	1	—	—	6	6	—
City ordinances, violation of . . .	426	40	466	46	278	142	175	53	108	466	—

Common nuisance (liquor), maintaining,	14	2	16	10	1	5	10	1	—	16	—
Common nuisance (other than liquor), maintaining,	3	2	5	3	2	—	1	1	1	5	—
Common beggars	6	1	7	—	7	—	2	2	—	7	—
Common brawlers	1	8	9	2	—	7	2	—	—	9	—
Concealed weapons (other than firearms), carrying.	28	—	28	23	5	—	5	7	5	28	—
Conspiracy to promote lottery . . .	26	—	26	26	—	—	12	8	—	26	—
Contempt of court	23	—	23	22	1	—	5	6	1	23	—
Default warrant	773	81	854	854	—	—	200	204	75	854	—
Delinquency, contributing to . . .	5	1	6	3	—	3	6	—	—	6	—
Deserters from United States Army and Navy.	4	—	4	—	4	—	1	2	3	—	4
Election law, violation of	5	1	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	—
Electric meter, interfering with operation of.	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Fire alarm, giving false or tampering with,	36	—	36	19	16	1	2	2	4	36	—
Fish and game law, violation of . .	32	—	32	1	6	25	5	27	6	32	—
Fugitive from justice	70	4	74	64	10	—	10	38	6	74	—
Gaming, and being present at . . .	125	3	128	43	85	—	59	16	6	128	—
Gaming house, keeping	5	—	5	3	—	2	4	—	—	5	—
Gaming implements, being present where found.	219	12	231	46	179	6	70	25	15	231	—
Gaming machine, possession of . .	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Gaming on the Lord's Day and being present at.	282	—	282	22	253	7	63	14	63	282	—

TABLE XI.—Continued.
No. 8.—OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.—Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	Males.	Females.									
Gas main, tampering with	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Health law, violation of	18	1	19	6	2	11	7	6	2	19	—
Infernal machine, possession of	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Label, unlawful use of	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Labor law, violation of	61	3	64	26	—	38	37	17	4	64	—
Law of the road, violation of	254	28	282	15	—	267	7	170	23	282	—
Lotteries and prize enterprises	458	37	495	206	271	18	197	54	25	495	—
Minor, employing unlawfully	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Motor boat law, violation of	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Narcotic drug law, violation of	140	25	165	99	65	1	61	19	—	165	—
Obstructing justice	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Officer, assuming to be	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	1	—	5	—
Officer, refusing to assist	5	—	5	3	2	—	—	—	1	5	—
Officer, obstructing	3	1	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	—
Pardon, violation of conditions	6	1	7	7	—	—	2	—	2	7	—
Parole, violation of conditions	46	7	53	37	16	—	5	4	23	53	—

Perjury, and subornation of . . .	10	—	10	9	1	—	2	2	—	10	—
Police signal system, tampering with .	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Prisoner, escaped	10	—	10	7	3	—	2	4	1	10	—
Prisoner, giving articles to, unlawfully .	—	2	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	2	—
Prisoner, rescue or attempt to rescue .	29	3	32	18	14	—	13	5	6	32	—
Probation, violation of conditions . .	387	28	415	411	4	—	98	73	63	415	—
Railroad law, violation of	161	—	161	6	155	—	27	116	40	161	—
Refusing to pay fare	86	2	88	25	43	20	28	29	13	88	—
Registered bottles, using unlawfully .	3	—	3	2	—	1	3	1	—	3	—
Regulations of Boston Traffic Commission, violation of.	8,591	769	9,360	733	—	8,627	555	5,295	382	9,360	—
Regulations of Fire Commissioner, violation of.	8	1	9	4	1	4	2	6	—	9	—
Regulations of Park Commissioners, violation of.	555	6	561	22	432	107	109	166	52	561	—
Regulations of Police Commissioner, violation of.	22	1	23	11	1	11	13	4	—	23	—
Regulations of Public Works Commissioner, violation of.	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Regulations of School Committee, violation of.	5	—	5	3	—	2	—	—	4	5	—
Rioting	6	2	8	8	—	—	6	3	—	8	—
Runaways	170	70	240	13	226	1	9	124	217	161	139
Safe keeping	9	1	10	—	10	—	7	2	3	—	10
Sightseeing automobile law, violation of,	8	—	8	1	—	7	—	5	1	8	—
Signature, obtaining under false pretenses,	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—

TABLE XI.—Continued.

No. 8.—OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.—Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	Males.	Females.									
Slot machine law, violating provisions of,	3	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
Street railway transfers, misuse of . . .	72	—	72	8	—	64	29	10	11	72	—
Sunday law, violation of	31	4	35	6	—	29	25	5	2	35	—
Suspicious persons	4,231	104	4,335	—	4,335	—	597	804	1,264	—	4,335
Tenant, not furnishing sufficient heat to,	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Trespassing within fire lines	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
U. S. Drug Act (Harrison), violation of,	9	1	10	1	9	—	6	3	—	—	10
U. S. Dyer Act, violation of	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	2
U. S. Flag law, violation of	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
U. S. Immigration law, violation of . .	10	1	11	6	5	—	10	2	1	—	11
U. S. Navy uniform, discriminating against.	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
U. S. Prohibition Act, violation of . .	96	—	96	5	91	—	31	24	1	—	96
Wages, nonpayment of	8	—	8	3	—	5	5	3	—	8	—
Weights and measures law, violation of .	4	—	4	2	—	2	1	—	—	4	—
Witness, material	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Totals	31,421	1,902	33,323	6,206	7,992	19,125	3,956	12,895	7,022	28,716	4,607

TABLE XI.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged.
	Males.	Females.									
No. 1. Offences against the person	3,642	294	3,936	2,927	423	586	1,180	484	364	3,936	—
No. 2. Offences against property com- mitted with violence.	723	8	731	618	109	4	56	95	303	731	—
No. 3. Offences against property com- mitted without violence.	3,387	567	3,954	2,426	1,342	186	771	1,101	887	3,954	—
No. 4. Malicious offences against prop- erty.	327	40	367	281	36	50	124	20	45	367	—
No. 5. Forgery and offences against the currency.	85	18	103	95	8	—	14	31	10	103	—
No. 6. Offences against the license laws,	2,438	404	2,842	1,358	1,055	429	1,267	257	259	2,842	—
No. 7. Offences against chastity, moral- ity, etc.	34,608	2,137	36,745	818	35,882	45	11,172	6,362	1,001	36,347	398
No. 8. Offences not included in the foregoing.	31,421	1,902	33,323	6,206	7,992	19,125	3,956	12,895	7,022	28,716	4,607
Totals	76,631	5,370	82,001	14,729	46,847	20,425	18,540	21,245	9,891	76,996	5,005

TABLE XII.
Age and Sex of Persons Arrested.

[NOTE. "M." Male, includes boys; "F." Female, includes girls.]

	UNDER 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 25		25 and under 30		30 and under 35		35 and under 40		40 and under 45		45 and under 50		50 and under 55		55 and under 60		OVER 60	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1 . . .					300	17	635	41	672	55	527	34	491	53	399	45	273	29	153	15	102	2	84	3
No. 2 . . .					201		192	6	132	1	34	1	36		19		12		3		1		3	
No. 3 . . .					707	75	625	107	529	93	428	86	377	72	296	43	151	39	107	29	47	8	60	15
No. 4 . . .					43		70		52	9	40	8	41	4	31	9	24	4	6	1	12	5	8	
No. 5 . . .					6	3	8	1	16	5	22		9	2	12		5	1	6	6	1			
No. 6 . . .					208	9	437	36	355	51	338	64	317	79	305	69	183	30	142	24	82	23	71	19
No. 7 . . .					682	131	3,042	314	4,623	351	5,182	327	5,511	307	4,592	238	3,940	182	2,741	118	2,057	84	2,229	85
No. 8 . . .	251	60	1,561	165	4,172	274	6,287	305	5,635	281	4,568	286	3,434	214	2,334	157	1,446	79	857	45	504	23	372	13
Totals . . .	251	60	1,561	165	6,475	599	11,296	810	12,014	846	11,139	806	10,216	731	7,988	561	6,043	364	4,015	238	2,806	145	2,827	135

TABLE XIII.
Comparative Statement of Police Criminal Work, 1928 to 1932, inclusive.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Persons Arrested.	Percentage of Arrests.	Amount of Property Reported Stolen in the City.	Amount of Stolen Property Recovered.	Amount of Fines Imposed by Court.	Years of Imprisonment Imposed by Court.	Number of Days' Attendance at Court.	Amount of Witness Fees Earned.
1928	898,146	95,807	10.65	\$1,516,623 37	\$2,881,110 36	\$493,577 00	2,446 ¹ / ₂	59,739	\$14,790 26
1929	903,107	91,948	10.18	1,607,046 62	3,580,849 30	471,194 00	2,381 ¹ / ₂	56,032	13,377 01
1930	907,655	93,592	10.31	2,232,902 17	2,683,603 22	425,783 00	2,073 ³ / ₂	53,714	14,032 20
1931	911,824	92,131	10.10	1,453,850 97	2,117,014 35	324,752 10	2,492 ⁶ / ₁₂	53,213	17,761 05
1932	915,644	82,001	8.95	920,736 60	602,540 75	209,730 00	3,184 ⁵ / ₁₂	48,751	17,254 45
Averages	907,275	91,095	10.04	\$1,546,231 94	\$2,373,023 59	\$385,007 22	2,515 ¹ / ₁₂	54,289	\$15,442 99

TABLE XV.

*Number of Dog Licenses Issued during the Year ending
November 30, 1932.*

DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Spayed.	Breeders.	Total.
1	54	16	2	1	73
2	6	1	—	—	7
3	226	68	24	—	318
4	56	31	3	—	90
5	352	96	25	—	473
6	190	46	6	—	242
7	589	132	22	—	743
8	2	1	—	—	3
9	739	134	69	¹ 2	944
10	605	122	57	1	785
11	1,041	131	141	—	1,313
12	430	77	32	—	539
13	583	62	86	2	733
14	680	114	103	1	898
15	315	71	15	1	402
16	452	115	78	1	646
17	1,010	141	181	—	1,332
18	584	79	80	1	744
19	503	57	57	—	617
Totals	8,417	1,494	981	10	10,902

¹ Breeders' license at \$50.

TABLE XVI.

*Total Number of Wagon Licenses Granted in the City by
Police Divisions.*

Division 1	568	Division 12	44
Division 2	886	Division 13	65
Division 3	42	Division 14	46
Division 4	217	Division 15	16
Division 5	166	Division 16	27
Division 6	282	Division 17	44
Division 7	38	Division 18	52
Division 9	107	Division 19	41
Division 10	33		
Division 11	51	Total	¹ 2,725

¹ 14 canceled for nonpayment.

TABLE XVII.

Financial Statement for the Year ending November 30, 1932.

EXPENDITURES.

A. PERSONAL SERVICE:

1. Permanent employees . . .	\$5,164,060 51
2. Temporary employees . . .	5,213 46
3. Unassigned	240 29

 \$5,169,514 26

B. SERVICE OTHER THAN PERSONAL:

1. Printing and binding . . .	\$1,242 65
3. Advertising and posting . . .	1,503 44
4. Transportation of persons . . .	13,025 54
5. Cartage and freight . . .	280 89
8. Light, heat and power . . .	35,132 50
10. Rent, taxes and water . . .	7,702 78
12. Bond and insurance pre- miums	353 00
13. Communication	29,518 09
14. Motor vehicle repairs and care	22,314 59
15. Motorless vehicle repairs . . .	1 60
16. Care of animals	3,444 82
18. Cleaning	3,085 01
19. Removal of ashes, dirt and garbage	150 00
22. Medical	10,154 11
28. Expert	14,556 81
29. Stenographic, copying, list- ing	64,122 59
35. Fees, service of venires, etc., . . .	1,412 30
37. Photographic and blueprint- ing	596 07
39. General plant	68,640 49
42. Music	493 35

 277,730 63

C. EQUIPMENT:

1. Apparatus, cable, wire, etc., . . .	\$8,764 80
4. Motor vehicles	55,029 32
6. Stable	320 57
7. Furniture and fittings	6,417 71
9. Office	7,649 99
12. Medical, surgical, laboratory, . . .	232 75
13. Tools and instruments	2,717 25
14. Live stock	700 00
16. Wearing apparel	60,044 91
17. General plant	28,227 49

 170,104 79

D. SUPPLIES:

1. Office	\$37,857 43
2. Food and ice	7,688 36
3. Fuel	17,652 04
4. Forage and animal	3,424 69
5. Medical, surgical, laboratory, . . .	216 27
8. Laundry, cleaning, toilet	3,910 07
11. Motor vehicle	31,483 69
13. Chemicals and disinfectants	1,102 87
16. General plant	11,847 81
17. Electrical	3,052 97

 118,236 20

F. 7. Pensions and annuities

 308,743 71

 Total \$6,044,329 59

TABLE XVII.—*Concluded.**Financial Statement for Year ending November 30, 1932.*

RECEIPTS.	
For all licenses issued by the Police Commissioner . . .	\$46,030 25
For dog licenses (credited to school department) . . .	26,541 00
Sale of condemned, lost, stolen and abandoned property . .	1,606 66
For license badges, copies of licenses, commissions on telephone, interest on deposits, report blanks, use of police property, etc.	2,456 34
Refunds	7,514 83
For damage to police property	532 25
Miscellaneous	73 55
Total	\$84,754 88
Credit by the City Collector for money received for damage to police property	614 70
Grand total	\$85,369 58

TABLE XVIII.

*Payments on Account of the Signal Service during the Year
ending November 30, 1932.*

(Included in Table XVII.)

Pay rolls	\$42,823 08
Signalling apparatus, repairs and supplies	39,597 79
Rent and taxes on part of building	1,102 95
Purchase of Ford sedan	574 00
Storage and repair of motor vehicles	1,069 70
Furniture and fittings	598 94
Printing, blueprints, etc.	510 24
Fuel	38 92
Incidentals	13 21
Technical survey of communication systems	7,978 85
Total	\$94,307 68

TABLE XIX.

Reports of Accidents in the Streets, Parks and Squares for the Year ending November 30, 1932.

CAUSE.	DIVISION 1.		DIVISION 2.		DIVISION 3.		DIVISION 4.		DIVISION 5.		DIVISION 6.		DIVISION 7.		DIVISION 9.		DIVISION 10.		DIVISION 11.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Heavy carts, vans, drays	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Light carts	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1
Licensed carriages.	—	4	1	38	—	3	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	2
Fire engines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bicycles	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Street cars	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	12	—	17	—	4	1	3
Automobiles	2	317	3	224	—	239	2	353	4	267	5	183	1	356	3	302	4	213	5	339
Defects in streets	—	57	—	8	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	16	—	16	—	12	—	—	—	14
Live electric wires.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Falling objects	—	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	7	—	5	—	1	2	3
Falls, various causes	2	79	—	44	2	21	1	82	3	42	1	24	—	21	1	44	—	3	—	30
Excavations in streets	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Railroad trains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Motorcycles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Bitten by dogs	—	17	—	4	—	18	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	128	—	69	—	50	—	53
Cut by glass	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Coasting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	3
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	1	—	21	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total killed	5	—	4	—	2	—	4	—	7	—	6	—	1	—	7	—	4	—	8	—
Total injured	—	484	—	332	—	313	—	548	—	325	—	242	—	547	—	471	—	282	—	462

TABLE XIX. — Concluded.
Reports of Accidents in the Streets, Parks and Squares for the Year ending November 30, 1932.

Cause.	Division 12.		Division 13.		Division 14.		Division 15.		Division 16.		Division 17.		Division 18.		Division 19.		Division 20.		Division 21.		Total Killed.	Total Injured.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
Heavy carts, vans, drays.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Light carts . . .	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	17
Licensed carriages .	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	21	1	140
Fire engines . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Bicycles . . .	—	9	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	42
Street cars . . .	—	6	1	11	—	7	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	5	5	99
Automobiles . . .	9	226	3	239	10	442	11	277	9	571	2	284	2	133	4	363	—	184	3	314	82	5,826
Defects in streets .	—	19	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	12	—	3	—	21	—	1	—	5	—	272
Live electric wires .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Falling objects . .	—	3	—	1	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	17	—	7	2	80
Falls, various causes .	1	53	—	26	2	26	1	57	1	47	—	1	3	65	1	10	1	49	1	76	21	800
Excavations in streets .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Railroad trains . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Motorcycles . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Bitten by dogs . . .	—	24	—	64	—	11	—	15	—	50	—	—	—	42	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	647
Cut by glass . . .	—	11	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	39
Coasting . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9
Miscellaneous . . .	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	2	44
Total killed . . .	10	—	4	—	13	—	10	—	10	—	2	—	5	—	6	—	1	—	5	—	118	—
Total injured . . .	—	353	—	578	—	370	—	688	—	348	—	348	—	244	—	447	—	256	—	434	—	8,050

TABLE XX.

Showing the Number of Male and Female Persons Twenty Years of Age or More who were Residents of the City of Boston on the First Day of April, listed by the Listing Board in the Several Wards and Precincts of said City during the First Twenty Week Days in April, 1932.

WARDS.	Precinct 1.	Precinct 2.	Precinct 3.	Precinct 4.	Precinct 5.	Precinct 6.	Precinct 7.	Precinct 8.	Precinct 9.	Precinct 10.	Precinct 11.
Ward 1 . . .	2,462	1,607	1,454	2,325	2,206	1,769	1,476	1,661	1,373	1,246	1,475
Ward 2 . . .	1,168	940	899	991	890	1,120	964	1,015	1,027	947	927
Ward 3 . . .	5,612	4,824	3,942	3,201	2,752	2,101	1,669	3,063	3,107	2,729	2,592
Ward 4 . . .	2,045	1,796	615	1,621	1,450	1,875	1,490	1,415	1,137	1,594	1,366
Ward 5 . . .	2,167	2,146	1,311	1,378	1,375	2,277	1,511	1,543	817	1,445	1,127
Ward 6 . . .	1,542	1,369	1,566	1,505	1,711	1,601	1,074	1,266	1,099	1,365	1,208
Ward 7 . . .	1,330	1,316	1,516	1,311	1,001	1,151	1,271	1,245	1,229	1,210	1,187
Ward 8 . . .	1,158	1,478	1,649	1,616	1,754	1,254	1,225	1,202	1,365	1,084	1,322
Ward 9 . . .	1,932	2,170	2,021	1,724	1,456	1,452	1,355	1,178	1,641	1,263	905
Ward 10 . . .	1,136	1,287	1,057	1,016	1,001	892	1,105	1,183	1,189	1,691	906
Ward 11 . . .	1,449	1,127	1,087	1,023	1,230	1,374	1,511	1,291	1,240	1,186	1,370
Ward 12 . . .	1,246	1,134	1,170	1,143	1,049	1,178	1,561	1,499	1,264	1,424	1,228
Ward 13 . . .	1,187	1,090	1,353	1,572	1,382	1,146	1,032	1,477	797	935	1,019
Ward 14 . . .	2,050	2,139	1,951	2,060	1,594	1,142	1,171	1,790	1,667	1,841	1,505
Ward 15 . . .	1,231	1,154	1,220	1,168	1,070	1,108	1,101	1,081	1,172	1,264	1,148
Ward 16 . . .	1,009	1,569	1,308	1,201	1,270	1,332	1,174	1,141	1,024	1,086	1,261
Ward 17 . . .	1,024	967	949	1,123	1,039	1,059	1,006	1,373	1,158	935	1,061
Ward 18 . . .	1,353	1,537	1,712	1,323	1,238	1,435	1,203	1,162	1,104	1,240	1,381
Ward 19 . . .	1,410	1,236	1,152	1,377	1,278	1,218	996	1,122	959	915	1,257
Ward 20 . . .	1,069	1,405	1,270	1,045	1,115	1,102	1,121	1,167	1,175	1,374	1,021
Ward 21 . . .	1,833	1,634	1,944	1,298	1,216	1,430	1,590	1,984	1,216	913	1,784
Ward 22 . . .	961	1,462	1,061	1,076	1,568	1,136	1,131	1,492	1,429	1,283	1,466

TABLE XX. — Concluded.

Showing the Number of Male and Female Persons Twenty Years of Age or More who were Residents of the City of Boston on the First Day of April, Listed by the Listing Board in the Several Wards and Precincts of said City during the First Twenty Week Days of April, 1932.

WARDS.	Precinct 12.	Precinct 13.	Precinct 14.	Precinct 15.	Precinct 16.	Precinct 17.	Precinct 18.	Precinct 19.	Precinct 20.	Totals.
Ward 1	2,173	1,400	1,410	1,075	1,277	1,472	1,206	1,201	2,436	32,704
Ward 2	1,030	1,248	929	1,213	976	1,414	—	—	—	17,698
Ward 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,592
Ward 4	1,635	1,287	1,291	2,644	—	—	—	—	—	23,261
Ward 5	1,358	1,084	1,633	1,862	—	—	—	—	—	23,034
Ward 6	996	1,114	1,092	1,146	—	—	—	—	—	19,654
Ward 7	984	1,014	1,107	1,040	1,105	—	—	—	—	19,017
Ward 8	1,522	1,352	1,230	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,211
Ward 9	1,034	1,112	1,035	1,237	—	—	—	—	—	21,515
Ward 10	1,201	1,258	1,034	951	1,319	—	—	—	—	18,226
Ward 11	1,096	877	1,133	963	963	—	—	—	—	18,920
Ward 12	2,185	1,526	1,625	1,759	1,532	1,388	—	—	—	23,911
Ward 13	883	1,224	969	1,089	1,441	—	—	—	—	18,296
Ward 14	1,608	1,067	1,901	1,693	1,740	1,950	1,917	1,663	—	33,049
Ward 15	1,279	1,020	1,241	1,307	—	—	—	—	—	17,564
Ward 16	1,603	1,358	1,180	1,460	1,320	1,248	—	—	—	21,544
Ward 17	1,356	1,124	1,425	1,372	1,104	1,172	1,032	1,082	—	21,361
Ward 18	1,365	1,158	1,190	1,291	1,178	1,289	1,585	1,234	1,317	26,295
Ward 19	1,278	1,258	946	1,069	1,121	886	—	—	—	19,478
Ward 20	1,185	1,396	1,184	1,389	1,443	1,147	1,203	1,135	—	22,946
Ward 21	1,835	1,692	1,847	1,619	1,062	1,374	—	—	—	26,271
Ward 22	967	1,220	1,334	1,230	1,395	—	—	—	—	20,211
Total										499,758

NOTE.—There were 14,131 applications for supplementary listings in 1932 investigated and return made to the Election Commissioners. By the provisions of chapter 410 of the Acts of 1924, effective April 1, 1925, the city was redistricted into twenty-two wards.

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